BY FULTON & PRICE, PROPRIETORS,
To whom all letters on business must be addressed.

JAS. FULTON, Editor.....A. L. PRICE, Associate Editor.

Terms of Subscription.

Weekly, six months, invariably in advance,.....$4 00
Daily paper, 6 months, invariably in advance,..$10 00
3 months,.....do.....do.....6 00

No subscription will be received for either paper, for a longer period than six months, and none for the Weekly paper for a shorter time.

Wilmington Journal.

VOL. 20. } CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA—WILMINGTON, N. C., THURSDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 25, 1864. { NO. 22.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

1 square, of 10 lines or less, for each and every insertion, $2.

Special Notices will be charged $6 per square for each and every insertion.

All Obituaries and private publications of every character, are charged as advertisements.

☞No advertisement, reflecting upon private character can, under ANY CIRCUMSTANCES, be admitted.

CONFEDERATE TAX NOTICE!

I WILL ATTEND at the following times and places to make assessment of all incomes derived from every source; also, of all hogs killed since the 24th of April last. All persons interested must attend prepared to render list:

At Rocky Point, February 22d,
At Holly Shelter, February 23d,
At South Washington, February 24th,
At Upper Black River, February 26th,
At Piney Woods, February 27th,
At Point Caswell, March 1st,
At Camtuck, March 2d,
At Long Creek, March 4th,
At Sandy Run, March 7th,
At Middle Sound, March 8th.

W. S. LARKINS, Assessor.

I WILL ATTEND WITH THE ASSESSOR, at the above named times and places, to collect all taxes already assessed—also, all income tax.

Tax-payers will attend, or the penalty of the law will be enforced.

J. S. HINES, Collector.

Feb. 10th, 1864. 20-3t

WARSAW HIGH SCHOOL.

THIS SCHOOL commenced on Monday, the 25th of January, 1864.
Tuition—$25, $27½ and $30 per session.
Music—$37½.
Board—$6 per week, half in advance.

ISHAM ROYAL,
Rev. J. L. STEWART, } Principals.
Warsaw, N. C.

Feb. 4th, 1864 19-3t*

MEDICAL CARD.

HAVING to leave the army on account of *ill health*, I respectfully offer my professional services to the people of Columbus and adjoining counties. With ten years experience in the practice of my profession, I hope to be able to give all who may favor me with a call entire satisfaction. I can be found at my residence, three miles from Peacock's Store.

R. C. TILLERY, M. D.

Jan. 28th 18-3.*

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
NEW HANOVER COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions December Term, A. D. 1863.

P. W. Fanning, Admr., vs. the Heirs of Wm. H. Craig.

IT APPEARING to the satisfaction of the Court that Jemima Littleton, formerly Jemima Craig, and Savory Freshwater, formerly Savory Craig, is not an inhabitant of this State, or upon diligent enquiry cannot be found; publication is hereby ordered for six weeks to be made in the Wilmington Journal for the said Jemima Littleton and Savory Freshwater to appear and make defence to the suit at the March Term of the Court; and that in default thereof the petition will be taken *pro confesso* and heard accordingly.

S. R. BUNTING, Clerk.

Jan. 27th, 1864 18-6t

NOTICE.

APPLICATION will be made by the undersigned to the President and Directors of the Wilmington & Manchester Railroad Company, for the renewal of Certificate No. 302, for five shares of Capital Stock, now standing in the name of T. F. Robeson, deceased.

SAM'L R. BUNTING, Com'r.

Feb. 11th, 1864. 1d 1t—21-6t

☞Marion Co. Star publish 6 weeks, and send bill to this office.

WILMINGTON, N. C., FEB. 18, 1864.

To-day the first Congress under the permanent Constitution of the Confederate States closes its session, expiring by limitation. It has done a great deal of business of a most important character, under many difficulties, and at a most trying and critical period. It has had to meet difficulties, and to overcome, or try to overcome them. Those difficulties are of the most pressing and momentous character, rendering necessary a resort to the most vigorous, we might almost say, the most extreme measures. None other could possibly meet the requirements of the case. How far the measures adopted will answer the ends proposed by their framers remains to be seen. Many of them are sufficiently sweeping in their character.

A very little reflection will be sufficient to convince any one that such measures as Congress was called upon to pass must, from their nature, meet with opposition, and create dissatisfaction in many quarters. War is a calamity—a state of war is a state of calamity. It requires sacrifices and inflicts hardships, of which all must be aware. No patriotic citizen can or will complain of the burthens which the public defence imposes. All that is required of Congress is that, as far as possible, these burthens be equally distributed so that each shall bear his due share, and that all measures shall be framed with a view to the careful development of the strength and the husbanding of all the resources of the Confederacy.

The warmest friends of the late Congress will hardly claim for it the possession of distinguished ability. It evidently wanted very many of the leading minds of the South. Its embittered enemies, those Ishmaelites of the press who seek to impose virulence upon the public under the name of independence, may attack, and, indeed, have attacked its honesty and impugned its motives, in all or nearly all cases without cause. We cannot but think that the late Congress was, in the main, honest and patriotic; with arduous duties to perform, we think it applied itself to the discharge of these duties with a full sense of the responsibilities which it owed to the country. We speak of the Congress as a whole, and especially of the House of Representatives, which alone goes out as a body, two thirds of the Senate holding over. Of course we know that in any body of men there are likely to be exceptions to any general rule, and we cannot claim for the late House an exemption from the common failings of men, whether in Congress assembled or brought together by accidental circumstances.

We do not pretend to say that we agree with all the doings of the late session. Our columns will bear witness that we have more than once felt called upon to dissent from some of the actions of Congress. But it must be borne in mind that our Senators and Representatives are entitled to a liberal construction of their acts and actions. The state of things with which they had to deal, still but partially known to the public, may have forced upon their minds a conviction of the necessity for resorting to measures to which under other circumstances they could never have been brought to assent. We must lament the circumstances—we cannot justly blame the legislators for reluctantly yielding to the necessity which these circumstances imposed, by passing the only measures which seemed adequate to the emergency. We cannot forget the passage of the conscription law. All know that that is a hard law. We thought that the necessity for it could be avoided. Facts since made public, which were communicated to both houses in secret session, show that the fate of the country then trembled in the balance. It was simply that or an abandonment of the struggle.

There are few now who do not admit that; hard as they once thought, and, perhaps, still think the conscription act, its passage was an absolute necessity. *It had to be done.* Further knowledge and further experience may furnish the same justification for some measures of the late session which now appear harsh if not unjust. Let us at least wait and see before we condemn. Let us not judge hastily. We are not now called upon to scrutinize party measures with the eyes of partizans. We are called upon as citizens to sustain the country in all its efforts for existence and independence.

The English Court of Exchequer on the Alexandra.

The *London Index*, of the 14th January, just to hand by a recent arrival at this port, devotes a long editorial article to the above case, upon which it sheds some light not already given to the Confederate public. Our space will not permit us to copy the whole article. We, therefore, confine ourselves to a statement of such new facts as it may contain.

It will be remembered that the British Government, at the instigation of C. F. ADAMS, Lincoln's Minister at London, and upon information furnished by Lincoln's spies at Liverpool, seized the steamship Alexandra, then in the river Mersey, on the allegation that she had been built and was to be fitted out as a ship-of-war for the service of the Confederate States, in contravention of the provisions of the Foreign Enlistment Act. The case was tried before the chief Baron and a jury. The jury, under the direction of the chief Baron, found for the claimants of the vessel and against the Government. The Government took an appeal to the Court of Exchequer from this ruling of one of its Judges. This appeal came before the Court during the last term, and it was supposed that the decision would be given in November. The arguments in the case were heard then on a motion for a new trial. The Court took time to consider its judgment, which was pronounced on Monday, January 11th, the first day of the present session. The Chief Baron adhered to his former ruling. Mr. Baron BRAMWELL, the senior of the puisne judges, agreed with him. Mr. Baron CHANNELL dissented, holding that the direction of the Chief Baron to the jury had not been satisfactory, and that on this account a new trial ought to be granted. The junior of the Court is Mr. Baron Pigott. Mr. Baron Pigott was, when this case commenced at Liverpool member of Parliament for the borough of Reading, and known to entertain opinions favourable to the government and opposed to the parties claiming the ship. He was appointed, *pendente lite*, by the government, one of the parties to the suit. His opinion was given in favor of a new trial; but as the Court was thus evenly divided, he being the junior, according to custom withdrew his judgment, and the rule for a new trial was refused. The effect of this decision will be to leave the government at liberty to appeal to what is called the Court of Exchequer Chamber, where, in this case, the Judges of the two other courts (Queen's Bench and Common Pleas) will review the decision of the Court of Exchequer; and from them there lies a farther appeal to the House of Lords. It is pretty certain that, whatever the decision, the Government will not give up the vessel until it has exhausted all the resources of chicanery, and interposed every vexation, difficulty and delay that the ingenuity of its legal advisers can suggest. It is not supposed that the English Government has any hopes of condemning the Alexandra, but, by detaining her, they equally serve the purposes of SEWARD. They know that her release at this time would bring them insolent dispatches from Washington, and they fancy that it might lead to a declaration of war; and therefore it is their policy to postpone that event as long as possible. In this point of view, the division of opinion in the Court of Exchequer is just what they wanted, and planned to bring about, when they appointed Mr. PIGOTT to the fourth seat on the Exchequer bench. It gives them good cause for a further appeal, and it does not give them a new trial, which would be final, and would, in all probability, terminate in favor of the defendants the claimants of the vessel, and against the Government.

The *Index* does not charge or even hint that Mr. Baron Pigott was influenced in his opinion in any way by political feeling. But it plainly intimates that a knowledge of his opinions on this case, then pending before the Court of Exchequer, was mainly influential with the ministry in causing his nomination to the vacant place in that court.

No English paper that we have seen appears to entertain the same opinion expressed by the Richmond *Whig*, which charges that Earl RUSSELL has been bribed by the Lincoln Government. Considerable dissatisfaction no doubt exists in England, caused by the mean, pettifogging course of the Administration, which is more consonant to the dealings of the lowest sort of attorneys than to the usage of great nations in important causes of this character. Still to any questions propounded in Parliament, RUSSELL or PALMERSTON or any of their strikers will have the all-sufficient answer that the question is before the courts on its legal merits. Those who know anything of the resources of legal chicanery and delay may form some idea of how long it will *stay* there.

The steamship Advance got up to town this morning all safe and sound.

Acknowledgment.

Received from Purser DOERING of the steamship Wild Dayrell, forty dollars ($40) for Hayes' Louisiana Brigade.

COLD—NO MAILS.—Last night it freze keenly, and as a consequence we had plenty of ice this morning but no mails from either North or South. We do not know that the failure of the mails is a consequence of the frost, but it may be. We do know that it is very inconvenient.

For the Journal.

Tribute of Respect.

At a meeting of the officers of the 17th N. C. Troops, Martin's Brigade, held at camp Burgwin, on the 15th day of February, 1864, the following resolutions were adopted:

WHEREAS, On the 2nd day of February, 1864, near the village of Shepardsville, N. C., Captain James J. Leith, of Co. B, 17th N. C. T., fell, while bravely and efficiently commanding his Company as skirmishers against the enemy. Therefore

Resolved That we, his brother officers, recognize the sad and solemn duty of recording our testimony to the gallantry and usefulness of the deceased.

Resolved, That we shall ever sincerely cherish in our memories the numerous virtues which adorned the life and character of our brother in arms. That the memory of his bright examples of honor, integrity and devotion to the duties of an officer, cannot fail to animate us with new zeal and increased energy for the task which he died so nobly to fulfill.

Resolved, That while we endeavor to submit with due humility to that Wise Dispensation of God, which has taken him away from a further participation in our Holy contest for Freedom and Independence, yet we cannot refrain from deploring for our Regiment the loss of so meritorious an officer, and for our Country such an earnest patriot and faithful defender.

Resolved, That we offer to the kindred and friends of the deceased assurances of our deep sympathy with their sorrow. "May God comfort them with a sense of His goodness, lift up His countenance upon them, and give them His peace."

Resolved, That in token of our esteem and in memory of his valued life and gallant death, we will wear the prescribed badge of mourning for thirty days.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be forwarded to the bereaved relations, and also be published in the Wilmington Journal.

WILLIAM BIGGS, Capt. Co. A,
S. L. JOHNSTON, Capt. Co. H,
H. WISWALL, Capt. Co. K, } Committee.
T. H. GILLIAM, Lieut. Co. L,
A. T. STATON, Lieut. Co. A.

KENANSVILLE, N. C., Feb. 13, 1864.

Editors Wilmington Journal:

Will you allow me through your paper to acknowledge the receipt of two hundred and nine dollars, kindly presented to the sick and wounded of Col. Jackson's command, by the patriotic ladies of this place. The interest they have ever manifested in behalf of the command, has nerved many a brave arm to strike in their defence; and from the sick soldiers, whose sufferings their hospitality has alleviated, have ascended to the mercy seat many an earnest petition, that they, their little ones and all whom they love, may be spared from the ravages of this cruel war. Our soldiers all thank them, and to their friends at home this will be a memento of the feelings towards them when their duty calls them. Proud man in his hours of anguish and affliction, ever and instinctively turns for solace and comfort to lovely woman.

Very respectfully,
Your ob't serv't,
J. F. DAVIS,
Asst. Surgeon.

A Yankee has invented a machine to remove a boil from a tea kettle.

Lent.

Rt. Rev. Bishop Lynch has issued the following instructions for Lent, to be observed by the Catholics of the Diocese of Charleston:

CHARLESTON, S. C., Feb. 5, 1864

To the Clergy and Laity of the Diocese of Charleston:

The trying circumstances in which our country is still placed require this year a continuance of the modifications of the Discipline of the Church, as to the observance of Lent, which were published last year.

In her power of weighing well such ever varying circumstances, and of prudently adapting her discipline in this, and in other matters where change is allowable, to the varying strength of her children—in her wonderful power of freely and fully doing this without changing any of the principles, or infringing any of the truths which she received from her Divine Founder, and which it is her mission to preach to every creature, the Church gives evidence alike of her Oneness and immutability: as the "pillar and ground of truth," which is ever one and the same, and of that Catholicity by which, having been established for every age and nation, she is, in the words of the Apostle, "all things to all men"; and there can arise no condition of society in which the necessities of her children are unknown to her, or beyond her maternal solicitude.

The Penitential season for Lent commences this year on Ash Wednesday, February 10, and closes with Easter Sunday, March 27.

During this season, by the ancient laws and the spirit of the Catholic world, the use of Flesh meat was entirely forbidden, and every day, the Sundays excepted, was a fast day on one meal, generally to be taken only after sunset. The Church, acting on the principles already stated, has variously modified these regulations of the Discipline, and in this Diocese we feel that the necessities of the times and the difficulty of obtaining such articles of food as are ordinarily desired in Lent, call for a special mitigation.

The use of Flesh meat will therefore be allowed at the principal meal, and the regulation as to quantity of food being observed at the collation on every day during Lent, except Ash Wednesday, all the Fridays and Holy Saturdays, which will remain and be kept as heretofore.

Besides the principal meal, which should not be taken before midday, a collation not exceeding the fourth part of an ordinary meal is allowed, to be taken in the evening. It, however, the principal meal is to be taken late in the afternoon, then the collation may be taken in the morning.

The usual causes exempt from fasting, viz: youth, old age, hard labor; for females, pregnancy and nursing. Those in the army or navy are also exempted.—In cases of doubt, each one should consult his confessor.

While we are thus released from many of the usual obligations of Lent, our Holy Mother the Church, exhorts us and expects us to make, as it were, some compensation, by more abundant charity, according to our means, to the poor who are on every side of us, and by fervent and unceasing prayer to God for a speedy and honorable termination of the war, and the establishment of a happy peace.

Given at Charleston, S. C., this 5th February, 1864.

✝ P. N. LYNCH, D. D.,
Bishop of Charleston.

JOHN MOORE, D. D., Secretary.

Quantrell's Exodus from Missouri—The Blount Fight.

A correspondent of the Texas *Telegraph*, who is contributing to that paper "Sketches of Quantrell's Men," gives us the following account of the Blount affair, the fullest we have yet seen from a Confederate source:

Towards the middle of September the guerillas reunited at Blackwater, and were ready in a few hours to leave the rendezvous for their march South. Cold nights and occasional frost had warned them to leave Missouri, and like poor houseless birds of passage, beaten by the pitiless storm, they sought a more genial clime, where the grass was green and Federals less numerous. Missouri would afford no shelter or safety after winter had set in; the bare and leafless forests no hiding places, and the pure driven snow would afford to the enemy the best means of tracking the hunted and hungry guerillas whenever they should leave their holes in search of food. Outlawed by an order of General Blount, proscribed by every Yankee official, the citizens warned against furnishing food or shelter under the cruelest and severest penalties, the very earth almost denying them a resting place, the gallant three hundred broke up their rendezvous and left for the plains of Texas.

Small parties of Feds were occasionally seen and bagged as they approached the border of the Cherokee country. But nothing occurred of any particular interest until they had penetrated the Indian country to some distance. The boys were gay and hilarious; often scattered for miles along the road, as careless and much at ease as if in their own homes and no enemy near.—They grew at times boisterous under the sense of security from immediate danger, and amused themselves daily with displaying the Federal flag, and enticing to its benignant folds the stupid negro or treacherous Pin. The flag was a good bait to hold out to Indians and negroes, for both flocked to the standard as readily as a dish of honey attracts flies and insects. But they never return to tell their mistake; nigger and Pin fared alike, and both were left dead side by side.

On the 10th of October, without a guide or compass, without the slightest knowledge of the country, but marching in good order—for the "sign" was getting fresh—they suddenly came upon a party of Federals tearing down some houses belonging to the exiled Reb party. A dozen or more unsuspecting Pins and negroes, with a few Feds, came up to the advance guard of the guerillas, but the larger portion not taking the "lay out," and scenting the danger, fled towards the fort, which Col. Quantrell had not yet discovered.—About sixty of Todd's men, under the leadership of Lieut. Taylor, gave chase to the flying Federals, while the rest, under "Old Quant" and Todd, were dispatching the miscreants who remained. A few of the re treating Feds were overtaken and shot down; the others, more fortunate, "levelled" themselves to reach a place of safety; and, all at once, Taylor came in full view of a strong fort, surrounded with breastworks and ditches. This was a new feature in the case; and it was evident that something novel and mysterious was actuating the Feds' movements, for they were running to and fro, some gazing eagerly at the advancing force of Taylor, without an attempt at preparation for resistance—while others still seemed to be expostulating vehemently with the terror-stricken Yankees, who had so madly rushed in. Flags were flying as if on a gala occasion, music was heard within the fort and the officer appeared in full uniform, as if for dress parade.—They were not long in a state of suspense—for it takes us longer to tell it than it took Lieut. Taylor to form his men and dash like a thunderbolt upon the breastworks. The boys rushed on, screaming like demons—and amid the horrid din the amazed Feds heard the shout for "Old Quant." That charge was magnificently ferocious and superbly desperate. But for the inauspicious yell for Quantrell, every man might have entered the fort and carried it by storm. But a perfect shower of lead now greeted the storming party, and only five succeeded in leaping the rope that was stretched over the breastworks. The names of those immortal heroes are Lieut. Taylor, Sergeant Berry, ——— Hultz, George Shepherd, and Peyton Long. Each man brought down one of the enemy as he leaped in; but it was impossible to stay and contend against 300, who poured an enfilading fire upon the guerillas from every angle of the fort.

Just at this juncture our boys retreated to the spot where the command had been left; but here was something new also. Taylor found the whole command in line of battle, motionless as statues, with Quantrell at their head on his war horse, looking as grim as the Sphinx of Egypt at a brilliant cavalcade of horsemen forming beautifully about three hundred yards in front. The whisper ran through the line, "It is old Blount, and he thinks we are Federals coming out to give him a reception!" It was true. There rode Gen. Blount and staff, glittering in blue cloth and gold lace, and about 200 of his body guard. Just then the cavalcade moved, and the band commenced playing Yankee Doodle. Quantrell moved also; but the quick eye of Blount discovered something wrong and called a halt. But the guerillas by this time were under full gallop, and down they swept upon the brilliant sortege like an avalanche and hurled them to the earth. The struggle was short and fierce; the shock terrific, as guerilla rode over both horse and his rider, and dashed out the brains of the latter as he passed. Again and again they turned and fired, charged and recharged, until the ground was strewn with the dead, ambulances overturned, and horses flying madly in every direction. Here occurred one of those thrilling incidents, one of those marvellous episodes that cause whole nations sometimes to pause with breathless wonder, and whole armies to halt and gaze with amazement and admiration.

Lieut. Colonel Curtis, Adjutant General on General Blount's staff, rode a magnificent horse, richly caparisoned, and was himself dressed in the richest uniform of his rank. He was a remarkably handsome man, fair and rosy, eyes blue as those of the fairest blonde of his own clime; pale, fair, tall, slender figure—with features as beautiful as those of a woman. He was well armed with pistol and sabre, and used them gallantly. He sees that his force is defeated, and determines to escape. But as he turns his horse's head, he encounters the fierce eye of a young guerilla as handsome, as brave and well armed as himself, bearing right down upon him. He observes the Adjutant General endeavoring to escape, calls to him to stop and fight. He does turn to meet the guerilla, now swooping down upon him like an eagle on its prey. The Yankee fires a long range gun—but misses his aim; he draws his six shooter and rapidly, nervously discharges the contents at his adversary, who all this time is gaining on him and dashing straight at him.

As an eagle swoops down on his prey, gracefully and grandly ferocious, beautiful even in the act of destruction, so does Peyton Long, the young hero, gallantly bear down on the "cute" Yankee; he reserves every shot, while Curtis is wasting his; he dashes upon him—both pause for an instant, as if in mutual admiration—but only for a moment. Peyton Long watches his antagonist, and sways his body to the left to escape the sabre cut of the Yankee; the next instant the inevitable six-shooter of the guerilla is pointed to the head of the splendid looking fellow, it is the work of an instant; Peyton strikes like an eagle, and all is over! A shout of triumph arose from the throng of guerillas, who had ceased the fight to watch the encounter between this well matched couple.

Long saw his antagonist fall heavily to the earth, and his noble heart essays to pity and assist him; but the stern mandate, the inflexible cannon of the guerilla's creed, "kill and spare not the Yankees," the order of Gen. Blount outlawing every guerrilla, written by those hands before him and approved by that fluttering heart, dried up the fountain of commiseration and brought him back to himself and his duty.

The fight was over, although the Feds continued to fire random shots from the artillery in the Fort.—The fruits of this victory were in killed, three Majors, one Lieutenant Colonel, five Captains, several Lieutenants, every member of Blount's staff, and two hundred privates; all of Blount's papers and personal effects, several ambulances and a large number of horses were captured. The loss of the guerillas was one or two wounded and some horses killed.

The Escaped Yankee Officers.

The Richmond *Whig* relates the following interesting incident:

Two of the Yankee officers who escaped last week from the Libby prison, were captured in Hanover county, about twelve miles from Richmond, by two lads—Simon Cullen, employed at Gray's drug store, in this city, and Walter Sydnor, son of Mr. —— Sydnor, on or near whose farm the capture was effected. The two boys were riding through the woods upon an old horse—sydnor mounted behind Cullen—when the latter discovered two men on the edge of a swamp near by Suspecting they were stray Yankees, he proposed to his companion that they should ride over to the place where the men were and arrest them if they should prove to be escaped prisoners. Sydnor assented, and in a few minutes the boys were face to face with the suspicious strangers. Cullen was convinced from their dress and appearance that they were escaped Yankees, and demanded a surrender. "Who are you?" asked one of the Yankees. "I am a member of Jones' cavalry," replied C., "and want you to move along at once.—"Don't be too sassy," rejoined the Yankee. C. remarked that it was not his purpose to be uncivil, but he had no time to remain there, and they must at once proceed or take the consequences. The Yankees, after a brief consultation, told him to go on and they would follow. "Not exactly," said Cullen, resolutely, "you go on and I'll bring up the rear." The Yankees reluctantly complied with this mandate, and were conducted by the two unarmed youths to Mr. Sydnor's house, where they were turned over to a member of the Hanover Troop, who happened to be present. When Yankees were told that the boys were unarmed, and that young Cullen was not attached to the cavalry, they professed to be very much chagrined, and one of them remarked that had he known otherwise, he would have despatched Cullen. It was then too late to strike for freedom. The prisoners were brought back to the city and delivered to the officers of the Libby.

Beauregard and the Press.

The esteemed General who commands this Department, says the Charleston Courier, is not among those who fear a free press. No officer of any grade, conscious of any merits, will rudely or harshly interfere to check the free utterance. A request to omit or suppress any matters that could give information more valuable to the enemy than to our friends will be always treated with deference by a patriotic conductor of the press.—The proper province of the military is not so much to edit the journals, or dictate what should go in or be kept out, as to prevent them from reaching the enemy's lines too soon or through improper hands.

To recur to this department, our distinguished General cordially desires the papers to be continued and to reach the soldiers as indicated in his late order:

You must have observed from the newspapers of your country that your brothers in arms of the veteran armies of Northern Virginia and Tennessee have re enlisted, as was to be expected of such men, by entire companies, battalions, regiments and brigades, profoundly retaining the organization intact under which they have won renown. Will the men who have defended Forts Sumter and Moultrie, and Battery Wagner fail to follow these examples or soldierly patriotism?

Atlanta Confederacy

LANDED PROPERTY IN ENGLAND.—In the main, landed property is still in the same condition in England to-day as it was immediately after the Norman conquest. The foreign invaders at that time divided the land among a small number of nobles and brigand captains with the point of the sword, and in the Doomsday book it was then laid down that their right to the possession of these lands was as high as heaven and as deep as hell, and that the hand of him should wither who would dare to touch it. In course of time a number of fee proprietors crept in between the land holding aristocracy, but subsequent Parliamentary acts, known as the "Inclosure Acts" restricted once more the number of free proprietors by forcible expropriation. With the exception of a few localities, England possesses no peasantry in the sense of France and of Southern and Western Germany. There are only the aristocratic proprietor, the steward, or the farming tenant, and the laborer. The condition of the laborer is worse than any where in Central or Western Europe. The political power British feudalism wields is immense. A statistical table shows that, with regard to the representation of the people in the so-called House of Commons, there are about thirty popular constituencies; one hundred constituencies slightly influenced by personal or family control, and most of them by money; two hundred and forty constituencies almost wholly under such family and aristocratic influences; and thirty constituencies which may be regarded as mere family property.

GENERAL STAFF OF THE ARMY OF TENNESSEE.—The following is a list of the officers of the General Staff of the Army of Tennessee, commanded by Gen Joseph E. Johnston.

J. B. Washington and Wade Hampton, 1st Lieuts., Aids-de-Camp; W. W. Mackall, Brig. Gen. Chief of Staff; Colonels B. S. Ewell, George William Grent, Major Kinloch Falconer and Captain G. A. Williams, Assistants Adjutant General; J. B. Eustis, Major and A. A. G., on Court Martial Duty; D. Leadbetter, Brig. Gen., Chief of Engineers; E. J. Harvie, Colonel, Inspector General; S. Otadowski, Lieut. Col., Chief of Ordnance; J. H. Halloquist, Lieut. Col., Chief of Artillery; M. B. McMicken, Lieut. Col., Chief Quartermaster; W. E. Moore, Major, Chief Subsistence; E. A. Flewellen, Surgeon, Medical Director; and Wm. C. Preston, Major, Inspector of Artillery.

DISBANDING of THE REVOLUTIONARY ARMY.—When has the sun in all his course since time began, shown upon a scene like the disbanding of the Revolutionary army? Where is the history that can show its parallel, or the people that can boast its equal? An army flushed with victory, that had just achieved the independence of its country, and given it a name and a place among the nations; had effected, with indescribable toil and hardship, the high purposes of its enlistment, and that had large and just claims upon the treasury as well as gratitude of the nation, is summoned on parade for the last time. Their arrearages are unpaid—they are without a dollar in their pockets—without comfortable apparel—without a single day's rations in their knapsacks, hundreds of miles from home—which home may have been desolated in their absence, by savage violence—many of them enfeebled by sickness and protracted sufferings—and all of them goaded by extreme sensitiveness, by a most eloquent exhibition of their deserts, and an existing portraiture of their grievances, by a talented and ingenious factionist. Will their love of country overcome the promptings of selfishness, and the keen and bitter stings of disappointment? Will they refuse to listen to the song of the siren, that justifies and urges self-remuneration? Will these careworn and neglected veterans pile their arms, and literally beg their passage homewards? Will they quietly surrender the means of redress in their hands, and trust cold charity for bread, and the tardy justice of the country for remuneration? Oh, it is more than human—it is godlike! The drum beats—the line is formed—the flag of independence is advanced to the front—the officers with uncovered heads bid their men a silent farewell! Filing off, they pile up their arms in solemn silence, and with clasped hands and averted eyes are dismissed, each to his own way. Is their aught in Grecian or Roman story, in ancient or modern revolutions, that can equal the last act of our veteran fathers' magnanimity and patriotism?

SUGAR AND THE BLOCKADE OF THE MISSISSIPPI.—The Albany Knickerbocker says:

Necessity is the mother of invention. This rebellion has demonstrated this fact in more instances than one—more especially with our friends in the West,—When the rebels closed the Mississippi they cut off, to a great extent, the supply of sugar to the people of the Western States. Immediately ingenuity set to work to provide a substitute—several parties turned their attention to the refining of syrup from the *sorghum* plant, which has now become a staple crop in Iowa and Illinois. It is estimated that 5,000,000 gallons of syrup were produced in the West the past year. To extend the source of supply of domestic sugars, the Government procured last spring from Europe, a supply of seeds of various kinds of the sugar beet, and by the agency of the Illinois Central Railroad Company distributed them among the farmers on the line of that road, and through a range of two hundred miles, with a view to ascertain the kind of soil and climate best adapted to the growth of the root. The result so far has been of a most gratifying character. The production of sugar from beets has now come to be a leading interest in several European countries. It is the most important crop in the Empire of France. In 1861, 148,000 tons were raised in that country, against 9,000 tons in 1830. In Belgium the crop in 1861 was 18,000 tons. In Germany a very large amount was produced; the aggregate for Europe exceeding, in 1861, 200,000 tons, worth more than $49,000,000. In our own country the beet is beginning to attract general attention. The agricultural societies of several of our Western States have already taken action in the matter. In the production of beet sugar we have all the advantages of the experience of European manufacturers. The value of the results growing out of the introduction of the sugar beet into this country can hardly be estimated.—Sugar already stands next to manufactures of wool in our imports, and is very rapidly becoming the first.—We pay nearly $40,000,000 annually for foreign sugars alone. If we can place ourselves as the French have already done, in a position of independence of foreigners, we can keep at home the $40,000,000 in gold and silver, which a balance against us has compelled us to export, to make good our account in the great London clearing-house. We hope our Agricultural Commission will devote a portion of the appropriation made to it by Congress for the purpose of collecting and diffusing information upon this important subject. It is a crop peculiarly adapted to our Northern States, from the abundant moisture and heat of our climate—two indispensable conditions of successful culture.

THE OPPORTUNITY.—The issue in the ensuing Presidential campaign in the United States—should there be an election by the people—will be peace or war. The only way to defeat Lincoln and the party which he represents, will be to procure the failure of his war policy. "Success is the measure of excellence," and no matter how numerous the errors of the present Administration may have been, if its policy in the main should prove successful, the people will support it. The Democratic party is therefore interested in the failure of the Republican war policy; and whilst it is altogether natural for Democratic leaders to advocate a "restoration," and scrupulously avoid saying anything against the "war for the Union," as long as both purse and sword are in the hands of the rival party it may be reasonably expected that every possible obstacle will be thrown in the way of Lincoln's success.

The coming election in the United States may conclude the Columbus Sun, therefore, if opportunities are properly improved by our Government, bring an end to this insane and wicked strife. A bold stroke beyond the border during the ensuing summer, followed up by a little diplomatic skill, may result in the complete overthrow and destruction of the Federal war party, and in the acknowledgment of the independence of the Southern States. But counsels similar to those which prevailed in Richmond previous to the fall of Vicksburg, will defeat in the future, as they have in the past, every prospect of peace short of the absolute conquest of one section by the other.

PARIS FASHIONS.—The latest Paris fashions state that the bonnets of the present season are worn moderately high; very close at the side. Le Follet declares that the Mary Stuart is no longer admissible. They are generally—indeed almost always—made with a mixture of materials. Thus a very pretty bonnet for negligee had the front and curtain of black velvet, with the soft crown of quilted satin—blue or violet; at the side, a tuft of black and colored feathers, fastened by a band of velvet; feathers inside, and satin strings. Another had the front and curtain of velvet, pineapple color, which is just now so fashionable, the soft crown of plaid plush; very short piled, the colors blue and white. At the side, a boquet of blue velvet flowers, with fern leaves, formed with pineapple colored feathers. No band across the top, merely a bandeau of blue velvet, and fern leaves to match those on the inside. Plain velvet strings. Plaid trimmings for bonnets is still much in favor, and will continue to be during the winter. White and plain colored satin capotes are gaining favor. They are trimmed with flowers, or feathers and lace, or even simply with lace. The strings must be of satin ribbon. White and colored plush bonnets are also gaining favor. The plush used has a very short pile, and is therefore more durable than that used formerly.

GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.—The census of Great Britain and Ireland for 1861, recently published, shows the population of the cities and towns, containing above 80,000 inhabitants, to be as follows: London 2,803,989; Liverpool and Birkenhead 495,587; Manchester and Salford 460,420; Glasgow 394,864; Birmingham 296,076; Dublin 258,328; Leeds 207,165; Sheffield 285,172; Edinburg 168,121; Bristol 154,093; Wolverhampton 147,670; Plymouth and Devesport 127,382; Newcastle 109,168; Bradford 106,218; Cork 101,534; Stoke 101,207; Hull 90,661; Portsmouth 94,790; Oldham 93,344; Dundee 99,417; Brighton 87,317; Sunderland 86,797; Merthyr Tydvil 83,875; Preston 83,985. No country in the world, out of Asia, contains so many large cities as the British Isles.

The heavens held out the flag of truce on yesterday. The trees were powdered with silver, and the earth carpeted with white, and it was still snowing when the night closed in. Either with mud or frost, military operations will likely be suspended for some days.

The winter has been a dry one, and very favorable to farming operations. The present fall of moisture will be no disadvantage.—*Richmond Sentinel, 16th inst.*

TELEGRAPHIC

Reports of the Press Association.

Entered according to the Act of Congress, in the year 1863, by J. S. THRASHER, in the Clerk's office of the District Court of the Confederate States for the Northern District of Georgia.

CONFEDERATE BONDS AND STOCKS.

RICHMOND Feb. 17th, 1864.

At an auction sale of bonds and stocks to day prices advanced on an average about ten per cent. Confederate Bonds, eight per cent. coupon, due 1888, sold at 121 and interest; ditto, registered, due 1879, sold for 126 and interest; seven per cent., 1.54 cotton loan, 120, flat. Gold 22; silver 20.

The weather is bitter cold.

CONFEDERATE CONGRESS.

RICHMOND, VA., FEB 17, 1864.

Both Houses have passed the bill to establish a Volunteer Navy. It authorizes the Secretary of the Navy to commission vessels either in or out of Confederate waters.

Both Houses appointed Friday, the 8th of April, as a day of fasting and prayer, and also adopted a highly patriotic address to the country. The House passed the Senate bill to issue tobacco to the army and the Senate has concurred in the House bill to repeal the act authorizing partisan rangers, and the bill for the promotion of privates who have shown distinguished skill and valor.

It is believed that both Houses have passed in secret session, and sent to the President the bill authorizing the suspension of the habeas corpus.

CONFEDERATE CONGRESS.

RICHMOND Feb. 18th, 1864.

The House last night passed a bill repealing that portion of the late military act which exempts one man on a farm with 15 able bodied field hands. A motion to reconsider was made, and was pending at the adjournment. Both Houses met this morning at 9½ o'clock.

FROM NORTHERN VIRGINIA.

ORANGE C. H. VA., Feb 17th, 1864.

It is not true that the enemy are falling back to Centreville. They are occupying the same line as before the move of Sunday week.

Gilmore and Blackford's cavalry threw a train of cars off the Baltimore & Ohio R. R., six miles above Harper's Ferry, on Thursday last, capturing and paroling 127 Federal officers and soldiers, and getting some booty. Re-enlistments going on in every part of the army.

FROM DALTON.

DALTON, Feb. 17th, 1864.

This morning, between one and two o'clock, the army commissary store was burned. The stores were saved, except a few barrels of flour. The *Confederate* office, over the store was consumed and nothing saved but four bundles of paper, books and flies. The loss is eight thousand dollars. Several sutler and barbers were bursed out. It was the act of an incendiary.

No army news.

TROOPS RE-ENLISTING.

NEW MARKET, TENN., Feb. 17th, 1864.

Humphrey's Mississippi brigade, McLaws' Division, re-enlisted to day for forty years or the war. Other brigades are following the example. The 54th Georgia, of Anderson's brigade, has also re-enlisted.

FROM KNOXVILLE.

NEW MARKET, Va., Feb. 18, 1864.

The Knoxville Whig, of the 13th, has been received, but contains little news of interest. Schofield, it is hoped, will bring order out of the great confusion in military affairs in that department. Flour is selling at twenty dollars and meat at three dollars. There is great destitution, especially among the poorer classes.

The weather is quite cold to-day.

FROM MOBILE.

MOBILE, Feb. 16th, 1864.

An official dispatch from Fort Gaines states that the enemy opened on Fort Powell, at Grant's Pass, at 9 o'clock this morning. Five vessels are engaged. So far all the shots are falling short. Colonel Smith is at Fort Powell.

FROM MOBILE.

MOBILE, Feb. 17th, 1864.

An official dispatch from Fort Gaines, Feb. 16, says that seven mortar boats and four gunboats fired 165 shots at Fort Powell. Seven or eight struck, but no damage was done to the Fort. A Lieut. and Serg't were slightly wounded. The officers' Quarters were nearly demolished. The enemy made a demonst

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA.

WILMINGTON, N. C., THURSDAY, FEB. 25, 1864.

We publish to-day the address of Congress to the People of the Confederate States. It is a document well worthy of perusal. It is a paper fit and proper to be placed on record to stand as a historical protest against Yankee misrepresentation and a historical exposure of Yankee aggression, and of the barbarity and faithlessness of the Yankee authorities, civil and military.

We are not devoid of hope that this address may be productive of good even in the present. It can hardly be without effect in rousing and encouraging our own people, nor fail to set our case in a clearer light abroad; but it must be evident that its chief value is as a matter of record for the future. The world at large will be apt to regard any such document, published during the pendency of war, mainly in the light of a belligerent appeal, and thus take its arguments and statements with much deduction. These arguments and statements will have great weight hereafter.

The people all said "tax!" and the papers said "tax!" and finally Congress said "tax!"—but Congress did something more.' It not only *said* "tax!" but it actually *did* tax, with a vengeance. Perhaps no bolder measures were ever adopted than those passed by Congress with reference to the army and the currency and finances of the Confederacy. The people said, and said truly, that nothing short of the boldest measures would meet the requirements of the situation. Congress has enacted the boldest measures. It is for the press which has clamored for such measures to show its sincerity now by sustaining them. It is for all to take the medicine which nearly all have demanded, and not only so, but also to do everything that may tend to its successful operation towards the production of favorable results.

The tax is high. Admitted. It will take the whole year's income in some cases. This will be only in some cases, but suppose that we are all called upon to give a year's income to the country, who that has any affection for that country would refuse to do so? Say that the demand to fund at four per cent is hard. You need not fund, but can get two dollars in the new issue for three in the old. With a reduced circulation and increased taxes, currency must appreciate, and the two dollars will be equal and more than equal to the three.

Congress *went forward boldly—perhaps too* boldly.—It has gone as far as it can. The people and the army must do the rest. A few decisive successes for our soldiers to back the measures of our legislators, would work miracles for our currency and finances. What it would *not* work, no one could say. Therefore, and in view of all these things, let us go along earnestly and quietly, hoping and working for the best, and submitting to no panic, and all will come up much sooner and better than we have yet supposed that they would.

Persons who ask three prices for their goods because of the recent action of Congress in passing the currency bill, are simply humbugs, if not something worse.—The object of Congress was to enhance the value of the currency by lessening its volume, and by placing it for the future on a firmer basis. After the first of April, when things have had time to settle down, currency will, we feel assured, stand much higher than it does now. The utmost extent of the immediate loss on the existing currency can be only one-third, since the holders of it, who decline to fund, can get two dollars of the new currency for three of the old. We think that before the first of June, the two will have a larger purchasing power than the three now have. Persons who try to make a panic, and under shadow of that to demand more than one-third advance, are simply trying to do something very like cheating.

Of course, everything will be unsettled for some time. The effect of the new regulations and restrictions upon blockade-running, to go into operation on the first of March, cannot yet be estimated. This, combined with the disturbance of the currency and the dread of the tax law, has paralyzed all business for the time being, and will continue to do so for some time to come, but there is no excuse for vague or foolish panic. We know what the liability with the currency amounts to. We see what the loss on the tax comes to, and this we think will be only on the face. Blockade running is all profit unless it must be permitted under regulations which will debar foreign smuggling. It is necessary that the blockade should be run, as through it are brought many things needed by the government and the people, the use which if not indispensible, are at least, highly important and greatly needed.

Blockade-running in articles of use and necessity will not be suppressed. The currency will not be useless, but on the contrary will appreciate. In our opinion it is and will be folly for people to put a premium upon extortion, by throwing away their money for articles at prices that the old scratch himself would be ashamed to ask. We think it would be advisable for people to sit down and read the tax and currency laws before going off the handle.

If any man has fully mastered the Schleswig-Holstein difficulty which threatens to mix up the whole of the powers of Europe, that man is to be pitied, for his head will be forever after muddled. That most incomprehensible of all political disorganizations, the German Confederacy, is involved in it, and of course matters are so complicated all around as totally to puzzle and obfuscate any brain save that of a Teutonic politician, which escapes by being chronically obfuscated and incapable of further injury.

Austria and Prussia, the two leading powers of Germany, were parties to the convention of London, which settled the succession to the Danish Crown in favor of Prince Christian of the house Glucksburg, Something or other. Said Prince was also to succeed to the Dutchies, as well as to the Crown of Denmark proper, holding these Dutchies, however, in the capacity of Duke of Schleswig Holstein and Lauenburg, and not as King of Denmark, the Dutchies claiming certain constitutions, rights and privileges of seperate self-government free from the control of Denmark.

The very day that Christian ascended the throne of Denmark, Prince FREDERICK, of Augustenburg, proclaimed himself Duke of Schleswig-Holstein, claiming to be rightfully entitled to the succession according to the rules prevailing in the Dutchies. This, of course, implied a severance of the connection between the Dutchies and Denmark proper. To add to the difficulty, it would appear that King CHRISTIAN, with the view of assimilating his royal and ducal dominions, recently promulgated a Constitution virtually merging the individuality of the dutchies in the general body of the monarchy. The Germanic portion of the people of the Dutchies,—infinitely the larger portion—at once supported the claims of Prince FREDERICK, of Augustenburg, and resisted the consolidating Constitution promulgated by CHRISTIAN, of Denmark. The Germanic Diet took sides with the recalcitrant people of the Dutchies in their desire to seperate from Denmark, and the minor States proposed at once not only to defend the privileges of the Dutchies as members of the Germanic body, supposed to be violated by the proposed Danish consolidation, but also to enforce their seperation from Denmark and uphold their independent existence under Prince Frederick as Duke of Schleswig-Holstein. This course Prussia and Austria desire to moderate, as it contravenes the treaty stipulations entered into by them as parties to the convention of London. By their interposition hostilities between Germany and Denmark has so far been avoided, and by taking the kind they have kept back the more ultra views of the lesser States, who clamor for seperation from Denmark, while Austria and Prussia insist only on the withdrawal of the obnoxious constitution and the recognition of the ancient rights and privileges of the Dutchies.

Well, that is the nearest we can come to getting at the gist of the matter. We do not know that we are absolutely correct, but we think that we are pretty nearly so: at least as near as any body is likely to get. We cannot pursue the investigation farther, our head getting be-muddled already.

IN THE COAL MINES.—The local columns of yesterday's Richmond *Dispatch* state that forty three Yankee deserters confined in Castle Thunder were to be sent off that morning to Wilmington, N. C. It is the purpose to place them in the coal mines, and thereby make them useful to the Confederacy.

Although, during war, the foremost position is assigned to the deeds of the warrior, we are not quite prepared to assent to that assignment, so far as to ignore the importance of other services to the State and the community, even although such services are purely civil in their character.

We are not yet convinced that harm has not been done to the service of the Confederacy, both civil and military, by the popular current which has carried so much of the civil talent and experienced legislative ability of the Confederacy into the army. The want of this experienced ability in Congress has been openly recognized and keenly felt by the country. Ambition, the popular demand, the fear of falling behind, carried too many out of their legitimate sphere—that in which their natural aptitude and long training had fitted them to be useful to the country, into a new sphere for which they had no preparatory training and in many cases no natural fitness. It is easy to see how our legislation has suffered by the loss of able and experienced statesmen, while our army has suffered by the inexperience of political generals.

We honor the valor, we respect the purity of motive displayed by Bishop, now Lieut. General POLK, but we can hardly think his course a model for imitation. The conservative influences of religion are especially called for during the progress of a revolution, in the course of which society must necessarily be more or less disintegrated, and its restraints loosened or set at defiance. No reference to history is needed to show that such is the tendency in revolutionary times. We have only to look around us to find alarming proofs of this fact, in view of which we cannot but think that the place of the Bishop, the Preabyter, or the divine of any denomination,—his sphere of usefulness to the State, even in a temporal sense, is in the discharge of the duties of his sacred calling, which, it may fairly be presumed, he is better fitted to discharge than those of the military profession.

We can hear little from the Southwest, but what little we can hear leads us, we confess, to fear that Gen. POLK has been out-generaled by SHERMAN, one of the keenest and most enterprising leaders in the Yankee service. We wish we could divest ourselves of the apprehension that such will continue to be the case as long as SHERMAN and POLK are the opposing parties. No one would be gladder to find that our fears had misled us than we would be, still, such are our fears.

What Does It Mean?

The Raleigh *Confederate* of the 23d quotes the following editorial paragraphs from the *Raleigh Standard* of the same date, but circulated in Raleigh the evening before:—

The Standard Suspended.

The publication of the *Standard* is for the present suspended. Due notice will be given of the resumption of publication. Our exchanges will confer a favor by continuing their visits while the publication of the *Standard* is thus temporarily suspended; and meanwhile we shall be glad to see friends who may be passing through Raleigh and to hear from them generally, verbally or by letter.

We have not quite completed the Comptroller's Report, and shall, therefore issue an Extra in the course of a few days containing the concluding tables of the Report.

For some reason the *Standard* of yesterday has not reached us yet.

We heard on Monday an intimation to the same effect as the announcement copied above from the *Standard*, but heard no cause assigned. We suppose we shall hear in due time. It is something that we do not understand. It may be said that it is none of our business. Perhaps it is not.

THE EMPEROR OF CHINA.—The Yankees are severely exercised over an alleged "Anglo-Rebel" fleet in the Pacific ocean. The London correspondent of the New York *Tribune* says, in brief, that six gunboats fitted out in England under Sherrard Osborne, an English naval captain, and manned by recruiting among the officers and men of her Britannic Majesty's navy, ostensibly under contract with the Chinese government, proceeded to a Chinese port, (Shanghai,) but when they arrived there a disagreement arose between Osborne and the Chinese authorities, and the vessels were not delivered, but thrown on the market, and sold at auction, officers, crews, guns and all—to Jefferson Davis. It is hinted that Osborne contemplated reaching this result when he sailed for England. In order to show their respect for British neutrality, the British crews take an oath of naturalization as citizens of the Confederacy, as soon as the flag changes. It is thought probable that this fleet, in company with the other Confederate cruisers, (Rebel Pirates the correspondent calls them,) may be destined to attack San Francisco. If, therefore, San Francisco should happen to be burned and plundered, John Bull washes his hands of all responsibility. We hardly agree with the *Tribune's* correspondent in regarding an attack upon San Francisco as probable. The force appears to be wholly inadequate.

About 11 o'clock on Friday forenoon four car loads of cotton, with the cars, were burned at the Northeastern R. R. Depot, Charleston, as they were about to leave for Wilmington. The number of bales burnt is from one hundred and fifty, to one hundred and seventy-five, divided as follows:—Charleston Importing and Exporting Company, H. Covin, President, sixty-seven bales; Bee Company, fifty bales; B. Seixas, about thirty-three bales; DeRossett, Brown & Co., eleven bales; W. T. J. O. Woodward, eleven bales. Out of the four cars only twenty bales were saved.

A GRAMMAR OF THE LATIN LANGUAGE: *for the use of Schools, with Exercises and Vocabularies. By Wm. Bingham, A. M.*, of the Bingham School Greensboro', N. C.: Published by Sterling, Campbell & Albright: Richmond, Va., W. Hargrave White, 1863.

The long established reputation of the author as a teacher of the classics, is a sufficient guarantee of the excellence of this work, and its adaptation to the purposes it is designed to accomplish, namely those of a practical first book in Latin, suited to the capacity of beginners, and yet full enough for a book of reference throughout a course of preparation for College.

The book is well arranged and as neatly printed as the times will permit. It will no doubt be a valuable auxilliary in establishing Southern literary and intellectual independence.

MRS. PATTERSON ALLAN whose examination on a charge of traitorous correspondence with the enemy has been so long pending in Richmond, has at last been committed to answer the charge before the Confederate Court.

FIREWORKS.—The next cold snap, when it freezes good, take a black tom-cat into a dark passage and rub his back against the grain, and you will have quite a display of electricity. N. B.—Look out for his claws.

THE capture of the Steamers *Dee, Nutfield, Emily* and *Scotia*, all trying to run into Wilmington, is announced by Admiral LEE, of the North Atlantic Blockading Squadron, (Yankee, of course.)

NOTHING PERHAPS could have more forcibly illustrated the exclusiveness with which public attention is concentrated upon the contest now pending, and the events every day occurring, than the fact that even WASHINGTON'S birth-day passed over yesterday without the recognition, and almost without the knowledge of nine men in ten, or we might say of ninety-nine in a hundred. This is not chargeable to any forgetfulness of or insensibility to the claims or the virtues of WASHINGTON and his compeers, but to the fact that the South is now engaged in a still more earnest contest than that which called forth the patriotic efforts of the men of '76, and that during its pendency she has little time to spend upon retrospections of the past, or to dream away in visions of the future.

THE NEWS from Florida is cheering. General FINEGAN defeated the enemy in full force, near Olustee, Florida, on the 20th. The Yankees were under General SEYMOUR. At last accounts our cavalry were pursuing. Olustee is in Columbia County, Florida, on the line from Jacksonville to Tallahassee, and about 150 miles from the latter place, and about 100 from the former.

For the Journal.

CAMP 27TH N. C. REGIMENT,
COOK'S BRIGADE,
February 13th, 1864.

MR. EDITOR—*Sir*: From among your many army correspondents, I imagine you have as few from the 27th as any other Regiment from N. C. I have almost come to the conclusion that our men have more light than literature or noise about them, for it is very seldom you ever see any public communication from the Regiment, except the long list of killed and wounded. This, I am sorry to say, has been very large several times, which has greatly reduced the numbers of our Regiment. I feel confident that our friends at home will be pleased, and will rejoice with us when they hear that we have been relieved from keeping up the front line of pickets on the Rapidan, a task we have been performing for the last eight weeks. We were relieved the other day by Gen. Kirkland's Brigade, and are now snugly packed up in our comfortable winter quarters, about ten miles east of Orange Court House.

I hope that our friends will be pleased to learn that the Twenty-Seventh will never be behind other Regiments from the State whose soldiers have always behaved so nobly. They have done like most of the brave boys from N. C., re-enlisted for the war. As soon as our gallant Lieut. Col., G. F. Whitfield, now commanding the Regiment, got us together after being released from picket, he commenced the work of re-enlistment, by an appeal to the Regiment in a very eloquent speech of some length; the men could not lag behind when called upon by a man they had followed so often, and one that they had all seen well tried. The Col. spoke at some length, and showed the great contrast between the two contending armies—that while our brave men were re-enlisting by Regiments and Brigades, large bounties and long furloughs could not induce many of the hireling invaders of our country to face again the noble veterans they have so often fled before. The Col. said he would ask no more of others than he would do himself; that he would be one of our number, and if blessed with health & strength he would be in the future as he had been in the past, never holding back when danger comes. He remarked that he had always felt proud of the Regiment—one that had always acted so nobly when called on to act; and he knew that not one man of the Regiment had left a patriotic father or friend behind whose hearts would not swell with emotions of pride when they heard of their noble conduct, while the cowardly croakers and submissionists would hide their heads in blushing shame, if, indeed, they could be put to shame, when they drew the contrast between themselves and the men who had faced danger and hardships for nearly three years. The Col. wound up by urging the men to stand firm in the future as they had done in the past, and never forsake their colors until the independence of the South is acknowledged. He said that should it become necessary for him to give his life as a sacrifice for his country and he should fall amidst the clash of arms, seperated from all that was dearest to him, he would desire no softer hand to soothe his dying pillow than the happy consolation of knowing that the *flag* of his country still waved triumphantly over him, defended by such men as he was then addressing, or such men as composed the army of Northern Virginia.

It is not my purpose, Mr. Editor, to give any man more praise than he is justly entitled to, but allow me to say, that among the many who have acted so nobly since the commencement of this war, but few more justly merit the high confidence and esteem they share from their commands than Lieut. Col. Whitfield. He was among the first to raise a company and enter the service, and that company has never heard a shell explode or a bullet whistle but what he was there; but hundreds of others are not less deserving, for I, for one of the privates, flatter myself that no Regiment in the service has a better set of officers; from the gallant Col., who is now at home wounded, down to Junior 2d Lieutenants, all have done their duty when called upon.

But next comes my class, the men that compose the Regiment. The number of killed and wounded speaks as well for them as anything, and when you go to look for the number that have been shot for desertion, &c., the Twenty-Seventh is not counted. But few Regiments have so short a list of names that have committed misdemeanors as ours. I chanced to hear a conversation the other day between our Lieut. Col. and the Brigade Inspector. He wished to be shown the guard house, but the Col. told him that he had no use for a guard house in his Reg't—that he did not have a man of the Regiment under arrest once in six months—that he had no use for a guard except three men to watch the quartermaster and commissary storse of a night, and he had provided a comfortable place for them.

Mr. Editor, for fear I weary your patience I will close by saying to you, publish this if you consider it worth a place in your paper, if not, lay it aside; but you may expect to hear from me again some cold day if we continue idle.

Yours, &c., PRIVATE.

IVER STATION, VA.,
CAMP 31ST N. C. REGIMENT,
FEBRUARY 12TH, 1864.

At a meeting of the officers of the 31st N. C. Regiment held this afternoon, Col. J. V. Jourdan was called to the chair, and Lieut. Col. C. W. Knight requested to act as secretary. The object of the meeting having been explained by Capt. Whitty, on motion, a committee of three was appointed, consisting of Major McKay, Capt. J. Whitty and Dr. W. E. Pool, to which the chairman was added, to present suitable resolutions for the consideration of the meeting, who after retiring reported the following:

WHEREAS, the Omnipotent ruler of the universe in His misterious though wise dispensation has seen fit to remove from his usefulness, Col. H. M. Shaw, late of the 8th Regiment N. C. S. T., Clingman's Brigade, who fell in the discharge of his duties, in an engagement with the enemy, on a late expedition towards Newberne, N. C., therefore

Resolved, That as a member of the same Brigade and fellow soldier in the same great cause for Southern Rights and Liberties; having fought side by side for years, we do extend to the 8th Regiment N. C. T., our deep sympathy and regret for the irreparable loss they have sustained in the death of their heroic commander.

Resolved, That whilst with human vision we cannot behold the purpose of the Creator in his ruling Providence in the affairs of man, by which good often cometh of evil we will humbly submit to His Omnipotence, knowing that he doeth all things well.

Resolved, That in the character of Col. Shaw all the noble traits of a true gentleman were blended; as a statesman of sound judgement, comprehensive wies, and a faithful representative of the interest of his constituents; as a soldier he always observed the strictest discipline towards both himself and command, willing at all times to share the hardships and sacrifices of his men, gallant and brave, never shrinking from danger or responsibility, his motto would seem to have been "Follow where I lead."

Resolved, That in his death his Regiment has sustained a loss not to be replaced; the Brigade a noble, gallant, and well disciplined officer, and the country one of its brightest ornaments.

Resolved, That we extend to the immediate friends and family of the deceased, our warmest sympathy in their deep affliction.

Resolved, That a copy of these proceedings be sent to the Richmond Examiner, Petersburg Express, Raleigh Confederate, Fayetteville Observer and Wilmington Journal for publication.

There being no further business, on motion, the meeting adjourned.

J. V. JORDAN, Col. 31st N. C. T.,
Chairman.

CHAS. W. WRIGHT, Lt. Col. 31st N. C. T., Sec'y.

MEXICO.—The news from Mexico says that President Juarez has resigned or abdicated and has been succeeded by Ortega, who is in favor of the French intervention and has already opened negotiations for submission.

From the Special Correspondence of the Atlanta Confederacy.

Vaccination.

That loathsome and dangerous disease, smallpox having made its appearance again in our city, I think it not amiss to hand you the history, in detail, of the best mode of vaccinating, the mode of collecting the virus, and the symptoms and progress of true vaccination. These are necessary to be known, because true vaccination gives immunity from smallpox, and by a knowledge of these all may know whether or not they are protected against its ravages. Not all that have sore arms have protecting vaccination.

The virus of smallpox introduced under the cuticle of the cow's udder produces a pustule, the lymph from which makes vaccine virus, and may be kept up in man, without renewal from the cow, from generation to generation without losing its activity. The disease it produces in the human subject is called cow pox, kine pox or vaccine, and is, as has been suggested, almost a certain protection against the dangers of smallpox.

The matter, to be effectual, must be obtained from a pustule about the eighth day after vaccination, which, at this period, is a limpid fluid, and is extracted by picking the edge of the pustule with a lancet.—The lymph thus obtained may be deported at once in the arm of one willing vaccination, or preserved between two pieces of glass, or by saturating pieces of thread.

The usual method of performing the trifling operation of vaccination is as follows: After having taken upon the point of a lancet a little of the lymph, the vaccinator pushes the point of the instrument in a horizontal position a short way into the substance of the integument. He allows the lancet to remain an instant, and on withdrawing it, presses gently on the blade as it to wipe it within the wound. If saturated thread be used, a small piece may be partially deposited beneath the cuticle. Surgeon W. F. Westmoreland advises the deposits to be made in several places on the arm, as a means of more certainly insuring protection.

The vaccine pustule may be known by its aspect at regular stages. Immediately after each puncture is made there is found around the point a superficial, slightly red circle, from six to twelve lines in diameter, which disappears as from other slight irritation. This primary phenomenon follows punctures of every description. When the flush has disappeared the puncture rises in the form of a small hard lintel, looks slightly-red, and continues longer than the first; but it also subsides very soon. At the end of the third day, or during the fourth, the evolution of the vaccine pustule commences. The finger readily detects a slight degree of hardness in the parts where the punctures were made; upon these, small red elevations soon appear. On the fifth day, this elevation becomes circular, and assumes an umbilicated appearance. The part has an itching sensation. On the sixth day the red tint of each elevation becomes brighter; the circumference, which is surrounded by a red circle half a line in breadth, enlarges, and the centre of the pustule becomes more depressed. On the seventh day the size of the pustule increases, and acquires a silvery aspect. The red color which tinged it is lost in the central depression, and continues to occupy only a small part of the outer margin; the red circle fades somewhat; the inflammation extends to the subcutaneous cellular substance.

On the ninth day the circumference of the pustule is still larger, its surface is more raised, and appears more turgid with matter than over the red circle, radiations of which extended in every direction before, now assumes a more uniform rosy hue, and a perfect areola is formed. At this period the matter is not suitable for vaccinating, lest pus be introduced into the system, causing inflamation, ulceration, erysipilas, &c. On the 10th day the turgid circumference of the pustule continues to spread, the areola acquires a diameter of one or two lines, and the part of the skin on which it is situated becomes hard and swollen. The surface of the tumor becomes granular and slightly dotted.—The person vaccinated experiences a biting heatened violent pruritus in the part affected, and a sense of weight and pain, which occasionally extends to axillary glands, in the whole of the arm. This inflammatory period is often accompanied by some degree of fever and restlessness, with acceleration of pulse, &c. On the eleventh day everything continues in the same state as on the tenth.

During the whole of the period the vaccine fluid is contained within a reticulated specific membrane, very nearly in the same manner as the vitrious humor of the eye is entangled in the cellular web. On the twelfth day the pustule begins to dry; the central depression assumes the appearance of a scab; the fluid contained within the circular puffed circumference, limpid hitherto, now grows turbid and avolescent. The areola becomes pale, the general swelling subsides, and the cuticle covering it begins to scale. On the thirteenth day the desiccation advances in the centre; the pustule which has been cellular hitherto, now consists of but a single cavity. If it be punctured, yellow purulent matter is evacuated. The areola changes into a circle of a pale purpleish hue. On the fourteenth day the scab acquires the hardness of horn, and a creamy yellow color. From the 14th to the twenty-fifth day, the solid yellow crust becomes of a deeper color, approaching mahogany in its appearance, and almost always preserves its umbilicated form.

In proportion as the general swelling subsides, the scab seems to rise more and more above the level of the skin; it finally falls off between the twenty-fourth and twenty seventh day, leaving exposed a deep cicatri, studded with minute depressed points.

E. GRIFFIN,
Surgeon in Charge Smallpox for Fulton, Co.

From the Fayetteville Observer.

BLADEN LIGHT INFANTRY, Co. B,
18TH REG'T, N. C. TROOPS.

This company was organized several years before the war, and tendered its services to the State on the 26th of April, 1861, which being accepted, it was immediately ordered into camp at Wilmington, N. C. Robert Tait was Captain, with Gilmore Edwards, Wm. J. Sikes and John W. McGill as his Lieutenants. The company remained in and near Wilmington until November of '61, when ordered to South Carolina, and was there placed on duty at Bee's Creek battery. In March '62 it was ordered to Newbern, which having fallen before it arrived, it was stopped at Kinston and was immediately assigned to the brigade then commanded by Gen. Branch. On the 24th April it reorganized by electing Lt. Sikes Captain, 3d Lt. McGill 1st Lt., Sergt. M. N. Buie 2d Lt., and G. Edwards 3d Lieut. In May it came to Virginia, on 27th of same month fought its first battle at Hanover C. H., where the heroic Sikes and eight of his men fell dead. It participated in the battles of Mechanicsville, Cold Harbor, Frazier's Farm, Malvern Hill, Cedar Run, Manassas Junction, Manassas Plains, Ox Hill, Harper's Ferry, Sharpsburg, Shepardstown, Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, Falling Waters, and Culpeper C. H., in every one of which it has invariably performed its whole duty. 24 of its members have been killed, 21 died, 15 permanently disabled, and 4 are deserters.

Though the company has suffered much, yet none of its members are willing to give up the struggle until our independence is acknowledged by our foes. All are in good spirits though rations are short. C. D.

An Exciting Naval Chase.

From the Paris Correspondent of the London Times, January 12.

An exciting chase took place a few days since off the port of Brest, in consequence of the commander of the Federal corvette Kearsage mistaking the French war steamer Renaudin for the Confederate steamer Florida. The Kearsage was cruising off Ushant, watching for the Florida, having received orders to attack the Confederate steamer on her quitting Brest. The Renaudin, which resembles the Florida, was going out to sea, and was passing Iroise when the Captain of the Kearsage gave chase. The Commander of the French ship having made himself known, the Commander of the Kearsage hastened to apologize. This incident, it appears, has attracted the attention of the French naval authorities, and proved to them that the Captain of the American steamer may involuntarily attack his adversary in French waters, of which he is not well acquainted with the boundaries.

The Port Admiral of Brest had, consequently, given orders that the steamship of the line Wagram shall watch the movements of the two ships and prevent them from engaging in French waters. The Florida, moreover, is not yet ready for sea. She made a trial trip on the 6th inst., and steamed as far as Couquet.—The trial was most satisfactory, and the log gave a speed of thirteen knots an hour, even with the *goulet*. The Confederate corvette Rappahannock is still in the port of Calais, undergoing repairs.

CASE OF THE PAMPERO.

The Edinburg Scotsman says:

The case of the Pampero, the vessel recently seized in the Clyde by Government, on the suspicion that she was intended for the service of the Confederate States, has now come into the Court of Sessions as an Exchequer cause, and will shortly be debated before Lord Ormidale.

ADDRESS OF CONGRESS
TO THE PEOPLE OF THE CONFEDERATE STATES

In closing the labors of the First Permanent Congress, your Representatives deem it a fit occasion to give some account of their stewardship; to review briefly what, under such embarrassments and adverse circumstances, has been accomplished; to invite attention to the prospect before us and the duties incumbent on every citizen in this crisis; and to address such words of counsel and encouragement as the times demand.

Compelled by a long series of oppressive and tyranical acts, culminating at last in the selection of a President and Vice-President by a party contemptibly sectional and hostile to the South and her institutions, these States withdrew from the former Union, and formed a new Confederate alliance, as an independent Government, based on the proper relations of labor and capital. This step was taken reluctantly, by constraint, and after the exhaustion of every measure that was likely to secure us from interference with our property, equality in the Union, or exemption from submission to an alien government. The Southern States claimed only the unrestricted enjoyment of the rights guarantied by the Constitution. Finding, by painful and protracted experience, that this was persistently denied, we determined to separate from those enemies, who had manifested the inclination and ability to impoverish and destroy us, we fell back upon the right for which the colonies maintained the war of the revolution, and which our heroic forefathers asserted to be clear and indisputable. The unanimity and zeal with which the separation was undertaken and perfected, finds no parallel in history. The people rose *en masse* to assert their liberties and protect their menaced rights. There never was before such universality of conviction, among any people, on any question involving so serious and so thorough a change of political and international relations. This grew out of the clearness of the right so to act, and the certainty of the perils of further association with the North. The change was so wonderful, so rapid, so contrary to universal history, that many fail to see that all has been done in the logical sequence of principles, which are the highest testimony to the wisdom of our fathers, and the best illustration of the correctness of those principles. This Government is a child of law instead of sedition, of right instead of violence, of deliberation instead of insurrection. Its early life was afforded by no anarchy, no rebellion, no suspension of authority, no social disorders, no lawless disturbances. Sovereignty was not for the moment in abeyance. The utmost conservatism marked every proceeding and public act. The object was "to do what was necessary, and no more; and to do that with the utmost temperance and prudence." St. Just, in his report to the Convention of France, in 1793, said, "a people has but one dangerous enemy, and that is Government." We adopt no such absurdity. In nearly every instance, the first steps were taken legally, in accordance with the will and prescribed direction of the constituted authorities of the seceded States. We were not remitted to brute force or natural law, or the instincts of revolt. The charters of freedom were scrupulously preserved. As in the English Revolution of 168[illegible], and our's of 1776, there was no material alteration in the laws beyond what was necessary to redress the grievance that provoked the struggle. No attempt was made to build on *speculative* principles. The effort was confined within the narrowest limits of historical and constitutional right. The controversy turned on the records and muniments of the past. We merely resisted innovation and tyranny, and contended for our birth-rights and the covenanted principles of *our race*. We have had our Governors, General Assemblies and Courts; the same electors, the same corporations, the same rules for property, the same subordination, the same order in the law and in the magistracy. When the sovereign States met in council, they, in truth and substance, and in a constitutional right, did not make, but prevented a revolution.

Commencing our new national life under such circumstances, we had a right to expect that we would be permitted, without molestation, to cultivate the arts of peace and vindicate on our chosen arena and with the selected type of social characteristics, our claims to civilization. It was thought too, by many, that war would not be resorted to by an enlightened country, except on the direst necessity. That a people, professing to be animated by Christian sentiment, and who had regarded our peculiar institution as a blot and blur upon the fair escutcheon of their common Christianity, should make war upon the South for doing what they had a perfect right to do, and for believing them of the highest, which they professed to rested upon them by the association, would compel almost beyond belief by many of our wisest minds. It was hoped, too, that the obvious interest of the two sections would restrain the wild frenzy of excitement and turn into peaceful channels the thoughts of those who had been but recently vast power in the United States.

These reasonable anticipations were doomed to disappointment. The red glare of battle flashed at once dissipated all hopes of peace, and the two Governments were arrayed in hostility against each other. *We charge the responsibility of this war upon the United States.*—They are accountable for the blood and havoc and ruin it has caused. For such a war we were not prepared.—The difference in military resources between our enemies and ourselves; the immense advantages possessed by an organized machinery of an established government; a powerful navy; the nucleus of an army; credit abroad and inexhaustible facilities in mechanical and manufacturing power, placed them on the "vantage ground." In our infancy we were without a seaman or a soldier, without revenue, without gold and silver, without a recognized place in the family of nations, without external commerce, without foreign credit, with the prejudices of the world against us. While we were without manufacturing facilities to supply our wants our ports were blockaded; we had to grapple with a great adversary, defend 2,000 miles of sea coast and an inland frontier of equal extent. If we had succeeded in preventing any successes on the part of the enemy it would have been a miracle. What we have accomplished, with a population so inferior in numbers, and means so vastly disproportionate, has excited the astonishment and admiration of the world.

The war in which we are engaged was wickedly, and against all our protests and most earnest efforts to the contrary, forced upon us. South Carolina sent a commission to Washington to adjust all questions of dispute between her and the United States. One of the first acts of the Provisional Government was to accredit agents to visit Washington, and use all honorable means to obtain a satisfactory settlement of all questions of dispute with that Government. Both efforts failed.—Commissioners were deceived and rejected, and clandestine but vigorous preparations were made for war. In proportion to our perseverance and anxiety have been the obstinacy and arrogance in spurning offers of peace. It seems we can be indebted for nothing to the virtues of our enemies. We are obliged to his vices, which have caused to our strength. We owe much to their insolence and blindness as to our precaution.

The wager of battle having been rendered, it was accepted. The alacrity with which our people flew to arms is worthy of all praise. Their deeds of heroic daring, patient endurance, steady submission to discipline, and numerous victories, are in keeping with the fervent patriotism that prompted their early volunteering. Quite recently scores of regiments have re-enlisted for the war, testifying their determination to fight until their liberties were achieved. Coupled with and contributing greatly to this enthusiastic ardor, was the lofty courage, the indomitable resolve, self-denying spirit of our noble women, who, by their labors of love, their patience of hope, their undying constancy, their uncomplaining submission to privations of the war, have shed an immortal lustre upon their sex and country.

Our army is no hireling military. It comes not from paupers, criminals or enforcers. It was original, raised by the free, uncon strained, unpurchasable assent of the men. All vocations and classes contributed to the swelling numbers. Abandoning luxuries and comforts to which they had been accustomed, they submitted cheerfully to the scanty fare and exactive service of the camps. Their service above pride, the only remuneration they have sought is the protection of their altars, firesides and liberty. In the Norwegian wars, the actors were, every one of them, named and patronymically described as the King's friend and companion.

The same wonderful individuality has been seen in this war. Our soldiers are not a consolidated mass, an unthinking machine, but an army of intelligent units. To designate all who have distinguished themselves by special valor, would be to enumerate nearly all in the army. The generous rivalry between the troops from different States has prevented any special pre-eminence, and hereafter, for centuries to come, the gallant bearing and unconquerable devotion of Confederate soldiers will inspire the hearts, and encourage the hopes, and strengthen the faith of all who labor and pray for their freedom.

For three years this cruel war has been waged on land and on the coast, and no quarter has been seized upon as a pretext by some discontented persons to excite hostility to the Government. Recent and public advices have been the occurrences, it is strange that a misapprehension exists as to the conduct of the two Governments in reference to peace. Allusion has been made to the unsuccessful efforts, when separation took place, to procure an amicable adjustment of all matters in dispute. These attempts at negotiation do not comprise all that has been done. In every form in which expression could be given to the sentiment—in public meetings, through the press, by legislative resolves—the desire of this people for peace, for the uninterrupted enjoyment of their rights and prosperity, has been made known. The President, more authoritatively, in several of his messages, while protesting the utter absence of all desire to interfere with the United States, or acquire any of their territory, has avowed that the "advent of peace will be hailed with joy. Our desire for it has never been concealed. Our efforts to avoid the war, forced on us as it was by the lust of conquest and the insane passions of our foes, are known to mankind."

The course of the Federal Government has proved that it did not desire peace, and would not consent to it on any terms that we could possibly concede. In proof of this, we refer to the repeated rejection of all terms of conciliation and compromise, to their recent contemptuous refusal to receive the Vice President, who was sent to negotiate for softening the asperities of the war, and their scornful rejection of the offer of a neutral Power to mediate between the contending parties. If cumulative evidence be needed, it can be found in the following resolution, recently adopted by the House of Representatives in Washington:

"Resolved, That as our country and the very existence of the best Government ever instituted by man are imperilled by the most causeless and wicked rebellion that the world has seen, and believing as we do, that the only hope of saving this country and preserving this Government is by the power of the sword, we are for the most vigorous prosecution of the war until the constitution and the laws shall be enforced and obeyed in all parts of the United States; and to that end we oppose any armistice or intervention, or mediation, or proposition for peace, from any quarter, so long as there shall be found a rebel in arms against the Government; and we ignore all party names, lines and issues, and recognize but two parties in this war—patriots and traitors."

The motive of such strange conduct is obvious. The Republican party was founded to destroy slavery and the equality of the States, and Lincoln was selected as the instrument to accomplish this object. The Union was a barrier to the consummation of this policy, because the Constitution, which was its bond, recognized and protected slavery and the sovereignty of the States. The Union must, therefore, be sacrificed, and to ensure its destruction, war was determined on.

The mass of the Northern people were not privy to, and sympathised in no such design. They loved the Union and wished to preserve it. To rally the people to the support of the war, its object was proclaimed to be "a restoration of the Union," as if that which implied voluntary assent, of which agreement was an indispensable element and condition, could be preserved by coercion. It is absurd to pretend that a Government, really desirous of restoring the Union, would adopt such measures as the confiscation of private property, the emancipation of slaves, systematic efforts to invite them to insurrection, forcible abduction from their homes and compulsory enlistment in the army, the division of a sovereign State without its consent and proclamation that one tenth of the population of a State and that tenth under military rule, should control the will of the remaining nine-tenths. The only relation possible between the two sections, under such a policy, is that of conqueror and conquered, superior and dependent. Be assured, fellow-citizens, that although restoration may also be used as a war cry by the Northern Government, it means only to delude and betray. Fanaticism has summoned to its aid cupidity and vengeance; and nothing short of utter subjugation, the destruction of your State Governments, the overthrow of your social and political fabric, your personal and public degradation, and ruin, will satisfy the demands of the North. Can there be a man so vile, so debased, so unworthy of liberty, as to accept peace on such humiliating terms?

It would hardly be fair to assert that all the Northern people participate in these designs. On the contrary, there exists a powerful political party, which openly condemns them. The Administration has, however, been sufficiently far, by its enormous patronage and its lavish expenditure, to seduce, or by its legions of "Hessians" in connection to overawe the masses, to control the elections, and to establish an arbitrary despotism. It cannot be possible that a state of things can continue. The people of the United States, accustomed to freedom, cannot consent to be thus enslaved, in order to ruin and enslave us. Moral, as physical epidemics, have their allotted periods, and sooner or later, be exhausted and disappear. When reason returns, our enemies will probably reflect, that a policy like ours, who have exhibited such capabilities, and exemplified such resources, can never be subdued; that a mere expange of territory, with such a population, cannot be governed as an obedient colony. Victory would not be conquest. The inextinguishable quarrel would be transmitted "from bleeding sire to son," and the struggle would be ren wed between generations yet unborn. To impoverish us would only be to dry up the sources of the springs of Northern prosperity—to destroy the wealth is to reduce Northern profits, which, in consideration of peace would necessarily re-establish commercial intercourse. It may not be amiss in connection, to say that at one time, it was the well expectation of many at the South, to form a treaty of amity and friendship with the Northern States,

...Yankee or tory preachers. Every ... would be followed on them. Abecedarism would ... with full ... superadded to these, sink ... of decrepitude, we would be ... physical and intellectual inferiority. ... nations need not be sought unto to ... of shame that subjugat... Louis, Nashville, Knox... Buckhorn Brook, New... ...ssing are the direct fruits of ... Yankee domination.

...ed by the ... of our ... ...ed ... ...ing decent... ...ssume her rub... ...ly by peace. The ... ...over ... ...ed ... ...ed ... ...ed

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA.

WILMINGTON, N. C., SATURDAY, FEB. 20, 1864.

Keep this Paper.

We would advise parties to preserve this paper for reference. It contains nearly all the important legislation of the last session of Congress.

WE PUBLISH TO DAY the currency, tax and military bills, also the act to suspend the habeas corpus, in certain cases, passed by Congress at its late session. We take it for granted that everybody will read these bills for themselves, since everybody is interested in them. We forbear comment, since comment could effect nothing now. Congress is gone and its action irrevocable. The President has signed the first three bills as being absolutely necessary, even although he may not approve all their details. It is stated that he asked for the passage of the act suspending the writ *habeas corpus*; of course he will sign that, if he has not already signed it, as he is said to have done. The Richmond *Sentinel* says it is now the law of the land.

These acts, together with that for putting into service the principals of substitutes, may be said to embody and contain nearly all the most important legislation of the last session. Other acts and resolutions had reference to details merely useful, perhaps and in some cases of importance to the parties concerned, and necessary to the operations of government, but not of that universal interest which attaches to the great measures to which we have just referred, and which, as we have already said, will be found in our columns today.

These bills will be the subject of much criticism, and will be likely to give rise to a large measure of dissatisfaction in sundry quarters. The tax and currency bills touch the pocket-nerve, and that is peculiarly sensitive, especially with those whose pockets are best filled, and who have made most by speculation. We are far from thinking either of these bills perfect, not that we object to the amount of the tax, although that is heavy, but it is not heavier than the necessities of the country require; nor neither do we object to funding. But we think these bills operate unequally, and so far as they do so, operate unjustly. But they are now laws of the land, passed in good faith, to meet a pressing emergency, and are entitled to a fair trial. The people of the Confederacy will cheerfully comply with their conditions.

The act suspending the writ of *habeas corpus* in certain cases will evoke the loudest storm of denunciation. It will be stigmatized as tyrannical and oppressive, although no ingenuity can so torture words as to make out that it is unconstitutional. We doubt if it will make much difference, or if its passage would have been made known to any good and loyal citizen by any action of the authorities predicated upon such passage.—We anticipated the passage of this act as a natural sequence to the act putting into service those who were exempt by reason of having furnished substitutes, and so stated when that act was passed.

The Richmond papers generally appear to regard the financial measures with favor; they seem to think that they will be efficient in reducing the volume of the currency, and in establishing the credit of the government. We hope so.

It last night was not the coldest within the memory of the oldest inhabitant, we are sure that it was the coldest within the last five years. This is the fifth winter that we have occupied our present building, and last night for the first time, the water froze in the pipes in our engine room, a thing which it never even threatened to do before. The cold was intense.

YE MILK IN YE COCOANUT.—The "Conservatives" of "Little Greene," that is to say, those who, one way or another have staid at home and "conserved" their own corporosities, having held a meeting some time in January to secede from the Confederacy, and, for aught we know from the State, held another meeting on the 15th instant for the purpose of making a Governor, and have passed resolutions expressive of their desire for *harmony*, and indicating who their leader is in their *noble* and *patriotic* efforts. We quote two resolutions as a sample:

Resolved, That we will submit to no compromise with the Destructives.

Resolved, That while we will cheerfully support any sound Conservative, we take pride in recommending to the people of North Carolina, W. W. Holden, a patriot and statesman, as our first choice for Governor,

These resolutions say as plainly as words can say—We go for party strifes and divisions, and we support their representative and promotor, W. W. Holden, for the office of Governor. The object or one of the objects of these peace convention, reconstruction meetings, has been disclosed, other objects will soon follow. The cat is partly out of the meal tub. He has shown his head, his hinder parts will soon follow. By the way, the Greene county soldiers do not approve of these goings on at home.

THE HEARING of a *habeas corpus* case, contesting the constitutionality of the act of Congress requiring the service of principals who have furnished substitutes, was to have commenced in Salisbury yesterday, before Chief Justice PEARSON, who has invited the associate Justices to attend on that occasion.

LOSS OF THE SCOTIA.—We have been furnished with the following extracts of a letter to a gentleman of this city in relation to the loss of the above vessel:

"The fine steam ship Scotia is lost. She was making her way safely into Wilmington, N. C., when the officer in charge of a Whitworth battery, supposing her to be the steamer R. E. Lee, captured by the enemy some time ago, endeavoring to come in enexpectedly, opened upon her, and succeeded in setting her on fire, completely destroying her. Four of her crew were drowned. Coxetter, the Captain, was nearly frozen to death, while Mr. Thouron, late Purser on board the Beauregard, was drowned.

"The Scotia was a splendid steamer. She originally belonged to A. B. Forward, Esq., of Liverpool, and in October, 1862, came into Charleston with powder for our Government, on her second voyage. She was captured and sold by the Yankees, sent to St. John's Nova Scotia, and subsequently purchased by Mr. J. G. Gibbes and Col. Weaver, of Columbia. We regret to hear she had a valuable cargo on account of the Government. The loss of this steamer reflects severely upon the officer in charge of the battery which destroyed her, and it is hoped the Government will investigate this matter and make reparation."—*Columbia, S. C., Guardian, 17th inst.*

We fear that private letter writers will soon have to be classed with the "reliable gentleman." The above detail of circumstances connected with the loss of the SCOTIA (changed to the FANNY and JENNY) is wholly incorrect, we almost feel tempted to call it fabulous.—First, as to her having been fired on by a Whitworth battery while safely making her way into Wilmington, we can only say that, day before yesterday, Captain COXETTER, in person, requested us to contradict *that* statement, rumour or report which had got currency at a distance, but which we never heard here. The Whitworth battery never fired on the FANNY and JENNY until after she had been taken possession of by the Yankees, she being at the same time hard and fast on the beach, eighteen miles from New Inlet. Second, she was not completely destroyed, for her hull, etc., is offered for sale. Third, Captain COXETTER was not nearly frozen to death. He was exhausted when he reached the shore, but the weather on Wednesday the 10th instant, was mild and balmy. Fourth, we do not Mr. THOURON's death, for the reason that on Tuesday last, the 16th instant, we published a detailed account in regard to the FANNY and JENNY and her crew, which account we took down from the statements personally furnished us by Mr. THOURON. Mr. THOURON did not have the appearance of a man who had been dead six days. He reported himself among the saved, and Captain COXETTER, who concurred in the correctness of the general account given by Mr. THOURON, also corroborated his statement of his own escape, and acted towards him in every way as though he believed him to be a live man. The weight of testimony is so overwhelming that we are compelled to regard THOURON as a live man.

The officer in charge of the Whitworth battery is deserving of praise, rather than of censure.

SNOW.—When all other topics fail, the weather frequently comes in to relieve the awkwardness of blank silence by the boredom of blank sound. But this morning we think that the attention of Everybody and his wife was naturally and legitimately turned to the weather. It appealed to their eyes and their nose, and the ends of their toes. For the first time for some years we have snow, a good coating of snow, some three inches or over on a level, and deeper in hollows where it has been carried by the wind and deposited.

This is all jolly enough for those who are well housed, clothed and warmed, but less so for those who are not equally favored, as must always be the case even in the best of times.

It commenced snowing yesterday afternoon, between three and four o'clock, and snowed at intervals till dark and after dark. It came down in fine particles, the cold apparently being too great for large flakes.

Daily Journal, 19th.

Three Yankee deserters were brought in last night and lodged in the military prison.—*D. Journal, 19th.*

Recruiting at the North.

GENTLEMEN just arrived here, who have not long since been inmates of Federal prisons, inform us that so far as they could see, hear, or learn in any way, the story of enlistments or re-enlistments in the Federal army is almost wholly fictitious. Whatever troops the enemy now gets, or is likely hereafter to get, must be raised by drafting. The British Provinces are already full of deserters from the Federal service, and the persons engaged in the Provinces as recruits or substitutes almost invariably desert. Mention is made of a black regiment organized in Michigan mainly out of negroes from the other side of the line, which, after getting the bounty, was reduced by desertion and flight across the lines to sixty. How long these sixty remained is not known. Evidently the people at the North, however much they may wish to see the war prosecuted to the subjugation and ruin of the South, are averse to "going in" personally and are thus far tired of the whole affair. This is so far cheering. It encourages the Confederacy to make a resolute resistance, which will increase and intensify this feeling, while at the same time the stupendous efforts being made by LINCOLN to fill his ranks by any and every means show us that nothing short of the most powerful and united efforts on our parts, can possibly be relied on.

THE MARION (S. C.) *Star* reports only one case of small pox in that village, and this the attending physician states is so far recovered as to be pronounced well.

IT IS cold. The ground is covered with snow. We are without mails. Things are not jolly, but they are not without hope nor we without consolation. Amid all our troubles we breathe easier—we feel thankful.—Congress has adjourned. Peace to its ashes! While it remained in session we were constantly uneasy.—Now we know, or will soon know the worst, until the new Congress meets. Hard that we can get no mails. Congress ought to have given more time for funding.—It takes the telegraph about six weeks to send imperfect news over the country. The mail will bring it when God pleases, never at the farthest, but many people will not hear of the late currency law until April 1st has come and gone.—*D. Journal, 19th.*

SOME of the papers say that the Reverend WM. G. BROWNLOW is dead. The Atlanta Confederacy calls him the Reverend WILLIAM GODLESS BROWNLOW. We do not fully credit the rumor. There is one corroborating circumstance wanting. None of the reports state that he was hung. BROWNLOW was born to be hung, and must fulfil his destiny. It would be mean of him to sneak off and die in any other way. JOHN HAPPY saith:—The Reverend BROWNLOW is dead. Peace to his ashes!—but what capital *lye* they would make.

The two most important items of telegraphic news in to day's paper are the suspension of the *habeas corpus* by the Congress of the Confederate States, and the advance of gold in New York. LOGAN with an army corps has left Chattanooga to co-operate with SHERMAN's movement.

Nothing later from Mobile. The papers of that city are at hand up to the 14th only. They contain actually no information in regard to the combined movement now in progress against that city.

Daily Journal, 19th.

HIS LOT, A. M.—Killed a mosquitoe. Where or how did the rascal pass the night?

The 20th Regiment, N. C. T.

Some days since we received and published what purported to be a historical sketch of the 20th Regiment. Such sketch appeared to be semi-official, and was correct, so far as it went. We have now at hand a copy of the official document, addressed by Col. TOON to Captain J. H. FOOTE, A. A. G., which gives tables, etc., omitted in the report or sketch already alluded to, such sketch having evidently been copied or taken in some way from this report by Col. TOON. The "States represented" mean the States other than North Carolina.

Although we have so recently published the substance of this sketch minus the tables, we think it due to Col. TOON to give the document to the public in its complete form:—

HEADQ'RS 20TH N. C. TROOPS,
Jan. 8th, 1864.

CAPT. J. H. FOOTE, A. A. G.:

Captain: According to instructions, I have the honor to submit the following as a historical sketch of the 20th N. C. Regiment from its organization to the present date. On the 18th day of June, 1861, the 10th Regiment, N. C. Vols., was composed of the following companies:

Cabarrus Guards (A), Capt. N. Slough.
Cabarrus Black Boys (B), Capt. J. B. Atwell.
Fair Bluff Volunteers (C), Capt. B. Smith.
Columbus Guards, No. 4 (D), Capt. J. B. Stanley.
Confederate Greys (E), Capt. C. B. Denson.
Holmes Rifles (F) Capt. C. L. Chestnutt.
Brunswick Guards (G), Capt. J. S. Brooks.
Independent Blues (H), Capt. W. W. Cox.
Sampson Greys (I), Capt. J. A. Faison.
Columbus Guards, No. 2 (K) Capt. W. H. Toon,

was organized by electing Capt. Alfred Iverson, C. S. A., Colonel; Capt. J. J. Faison, of Sampson county, Lieut. Col., and Capt. W. H. Toon, of Columbus county, Major; was stationed at Fort Johnston, N. C., until June 1862, except a short time at Wilmington and Camp Wyatt each. In the meantime the number of the Regiment was, by order of the Adj't Gen'l of the State, changed from the 10th N. C. Vols. to the 20th N. C. Troops. The Regiment, numbering 1012 men, was ordered to Virginia, June 14th, 1862, was placed in Brig. Gen'l Garland's Brigade, participated in the fights around Richmond on the following fields: Mechanicsville, Cold Harbor and Malvern Hill. In the 1st Maryland campain, in battles of South Mountain and Sharpsburg; sustained quite a heavy loss. On the 12th November at Strasburg, Va., Col. Iverson was promoted to the rank of Brigadier General, and assumed command of the brigade, *vice* Samuel Garland, killed at South Mountain.

Participated in the first battle of Fredericksburg, and spent the winter quietly in camp in Caroline county, Va.

On the 25th Feb., 1863, Capt. T. F. Toon, Company K, was promoted to the Colonelcy, *vice* Iverson promoted, and Major Nelson Slough promoted Lieut. Col. *vice* W. H. Toon resigned.

Assisted to win the glorious victory at Chancellorsville, May 2d and 3d, 1863.

On the 16th May, Capt. John S. Brooks, Company G, was promoted to Major.

Was in the Pennsylvania campaign. Took an active part in the battle of Gettysburg, Pa., July 1st, 1863, and, though almost decimated, sustained itself nobly; was engaged at Hagerstown, Maryland, on the 11th July; Morton's Ford on the 11th Oct.

Lieutenant Colonel Nelson Slough resigned November 2d, 1863.

The regiment was in the fight at Kelly's Ford, Nov. 7th, 1863.

The loss sustained by the regiment on the field is sufficient to show that it has discharged its duty.

In no engagement has it suffered so much as that of Cold Harbor. The gallant charge of the 20th N. C. on that field will be remembered as long as there lives a soldier to admire gallantry, or an historian to record the deeds of the worthy. Prominent on the long list of casualties of this bloody field stands the name of Lieutenant Colonel Frank J. Faison, than whom there never lived a nobler man, or died a braver soldier.

The subjoined statements will show the general changes in the regiment since it's organization; the character of the sketch desired being such as not to allow me to notice interesting particulars worthy of record.

OFFICERS.

No. defeated at re-organization	18
Dropped	8
Court Martialed	3
Killed in action	10
Died of disease	1
Resigned	13

ENLISTED MEN.

Killed in action	183
Died of wounds	97
Died of disease	135
Discharged	99
Transferred	19
Deserted	20
Dismissed by sentence of Court Martial	1
Present aggregate	602
Total No. since the organization of Regiment	1359
Conscripts	20
Substitutes	11

COUNTIES REPRESENTED.

Sampson	312
Columbus	255
Cabarrus	235
Brunswick	109
Duplin	72
Wayne	36
Johnston	21
Robeson	19
Catawba	12
Rowan	11
Bladen	6
Guilford	5
Mecklenburg	5
New Hanover	3
Washington	3
Lenoir	2
Nash	2
Cumberland	2
Wake	2
Stanly	2
Iredell	2
Davidson	2
Martin	1
Chatham	1
Edgecombe	1
Gaston	1
Warren	1
Cleveland	1
Onslow	1
Harnett	1
Franklin	1
Orange	1

STATES REPRESENTED.

South Carolina	6
Mississippi	3
Alabama	1

Respectfully, your ob't serv't,
THOS. F. TOON,
Col. 20th N. C. T.

For the Journal.

CAMP PETTIGREW, TOPSAIL SOUND,
Feb. 17th, 1864.

At a meeting of Capt. Z. T. Adams' Light Battery, Co. D, 13th W. C. Battalion, Lieut. C. H. Latham was called to the Chair, and Privates Geo. A. Sparrow and Carny J. Bryan requested to act as Secretaries. In a few brief and appropriate remarks the Chairman explained the object of the meeting. The following committee was appointed to draft resolutions: Lieut. J. B. Bryan, Orderly Sergeant L. H. Reid, Sergeant W. G. Judkins, Sergeant J. W. T. Latham; Private Charles Percy and Bugler J. H. Lane.—On motion the Chairman was added to the Committee.—After a recess of thirty minutes the Committee returned and submitted the following Preamble and Resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, The malice of our enemies in the continuance of this unjust and unholy war on the rights and privileges of a free people, calls for constant vigilance and extended exertions on the part of our Nation. And whereas, the time of enlistment of a portion of our forces in the field has drawn to an end, and they seem determined to show by immediate re-enlistment for the war that they are still undaunted in pursuit of Liberty, we also deeming not to be behind in our devotion to principle, though our term of service has not yet expired, do hereby

Resolve, That we re-enlist for the period of the war, let it be long or short, subject to the regulations of Congress.

Resolved, That by re-enlisting in the army of the Confederate states we are performing our just and bounden duty towards the entire freedom and independence of our country, and that it is a duty we owe to our God, our Country and ourselves.

Resolved, That in obedience to the call of the President, we unanimously tender our services during the war, and we as a body, do hereby pledge ourselves to stand by the Administration in this its crisis of momentous events.

Resolved, That we wish the nation and the world to understand that the soldiers from the State of North Carolina, as a body, are true to the cause for which they contend, and despise and condemn the infamous course of the Raleigh Standard and kindred sheets; and if any Union sentiments have a hold in our good Old State, it exists amongst the skulkers from military duty and those who have grown fat on extortion.

Resolved, That in the Presidents address, we recognize the ablest statesmanship, the utmost kindness, the truest glowing patriotism, and that after its having been read before this command, couched in such tenderness and patriotic feelings, that any one who is cowardly and base as not to volunteer for the further defence of his country, as many have done, should be treated with the utmost contempt and as cowards and the basest of traitors.

Resolved, That being engaged in a strife in which are enlisted all our sympathies, that we view with scorn the action of Holden and his faction in attempting to prevert the minds of those engaged in a struggle for all they hold most dear.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to Major Gen. W. H. C. Whiting, commanding the Department, also to the Wilmington Journal for publication, with a request that the Raleigh Confederate and Richmond Enquirer copy.

C. H. LATHAM, Chairman.
GEO. A. SPARROW,
CARNEY J. BRYAN, } Secretaries.

CAMP 20TH N. C. T.,
FEBRUARY 15th, 1864.

MR. EDITOR:—Allow me a small space in your valuable Journal to say a few words relative to Co. "F," 20th N. C. T. The Company was organized at Clinton, Sampson County, N. C., the 9th of May, 1861. For the first twelve months it did good service on the coast of N. C. In June, 1862, came to Virginia, one hundred strong; since that time has participated in fifteen battles and skirmishes, in common with the Regiment, adding great lustre to the old North State. Though the ranks are much depleted by the viscissitudes of war, the same heroic spirit pervades every breast; the battle-scarred and sun-bronzed countenance but gives new vigor to the soul, and perpetuates the assertion, *they are determined to fight* to the bitter end *or be freemen.*

Notwithstanding but twenty-three of the veterans composing the company could be marshalled on the 27th ult., they rushed to the banner they had so nobly defended on many bloody fields, for lifetime or until the last armed foe expires; being among the first companies from the State to re-enlist for the war.

Let despondents and Holdenites take courage. Send them to the army of N. V. for advice; give them a rifle and forty rounds of cartridge, and we will learn them a lesson worth two of stump speaking and dissention editorials. Send out the athletic men who have furnished substitutes, put them in the army by the side of those war-worn veterans who have evinced a spirit never to give up the contest, until the "Red, White Blue" shall wave triumphantly over our enemies, and by the blessings of God, the close of another summer will witness the expulsion of the enemy from our soil.

A. F. I.

CAMP BURGWYN, 66TH REG'T,
Near Wilmington, Feb. 18th, 1864.

The attention of the soldiers of Greene county, now in Capt. Raspberry's, and other companies of the 66th Regiment, being called to the proceedings of a meeting held in Greene county on the 21st day of January, 1864, assembled together for the purpose of considering the resolutions passed by said meeting, and also pass resolutions themselves, as citizen-soldiers of said county, condemnatory of the base and cowardly sentiments expressed in the resolutions of the said meeting.

On motion of Capt. W. J. Raaberry the meeting was organized by calling Private E. D Bugg to the chair, and appointing Privates John Murphy and Frank Harper to act as secretaries.

On motion of Adjutant W. G. Williams, the chair proceeded to appoint the following gentlemen to draft resolutions expressive of the sense of the meeting, viz: Corporal Hardy Bugg, Sergeant R. P. Bugg, Privates Samuel Speight, J. G. Witherington, and John C. Harrison, who reported the following resolutions:

Resolved, That we regard the resolutions passed by the meeting in Greene County, on the 21st of January, as not reflecting the popular sentiment even now of Greene County but that the said resolutions were conceived in sin and brought forth in iniquity by a few sneaking exempts to attempt to give plausibility to their own cowardly actions.

Resolved, That, notwithstanding the many hardships, privations, and dangers to which we have been exposed; we are still willing, and deem it to be our duty to ourselves and to our Country, to fight it out even to the bitter end, or until our beloved Country shall be free from the polluting tread of the invading foe.

Resolved, That the dear old county of Greene, the place of our birth, is not now, nor shall she be disloyal to the South, and to herself as long as we, her defenders, shall possess an eye to direct the musket, or an arm to wield the gory blade for her defence, notwithstanding the croaking, craven, cowardly dastards who figure in her peace meetings would publish her to the world as such, in the absence of her true and loyal sons in the field.

Resolved, That in our opinion, since the call was first made by Abe Lincoln on the lamented Ellis, for five thousand troops to subjugate our Southern brethren, there has been no middle ground; but that he who *had not a hand in making* the present war, was a *craven coward*, and a traitor to his country.

Resolved, That we are willing to fight the battles of our country and permit those cowardly and sneaking exempts to remain ensconced behind their *substitutions*, their county court *solicitorships*, and their *magistracies*, if they would only refrain from holding their Tory meetings, and publishing our beloved county as Tory—a libel upon her fair name.

Resolved, That we extend the right hand of fellowship to our brother soldiers of Greene, wherever they may be found, and especially to those of Co. A, 3d Regiment N. C. T., whose patriotic resolutions we have read with pride and gratification, and that we are happy to announce to them that notwithstanding the vast number of soldiers from Greene county, there is as yet but one who has darkened her fair and good name by desertion. We would exort you everywhere to stand to your colors in this the darkest hour of our country's trial, and the God that ruleth above us will defend and protect you.

Resolved, That in our opinion nine-tenths of the desertions from our army are caused by such men as figured in those peace meetings, and the sentiments inculcated in the Raleigh Standard by W. W. Holden, whom we regard as a traitor to his country, and who would sell her any day it is in his power for a mess of pottage.

Resolved, That the Wilmington Journal be requested to publish the proceedings of this meeting, and that the Fayetteville Observer and Confederate be requested to copy.

On motion of Lieut. L. Harper, the meeting adjourned.

E. D. BUGG, Chairman.
JNO. MURPHY,
FRANK HARPER, } Secretaries.

THE CURRENCY BILL.

AN ACT TO FUND TAX AND LIMIT THE CURRENCY.

1. *The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact*, That the holders of all Treasury notes above the denomination of five dollars not bearing interest, shall be allowed until the 1st day of April 1864, east of the Mississippi river, and until the 1st day of July, 1864 west of the Mississippi river, to fund the same, and until the periods and at the places stated the holders of all such Treasury notes, shall be allowed to fund the same in registered bonds payable twenty years after their dates, bearing interest at the rate of four per cent per annum, payable on the 1st day of January and July of each year.

2. The Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized to issue the bonds required for the funding provided for in the preceding section, and until the bonds can be prepared he may issue certificates to answer the purpose. Such bonds and certificates shall be receivable without interest in payment of all government dues payable in the year 1864 except export and import duties.

3. That all Treasury notes of the denomination of one hundred dollars, not bearing interest, which shall not be presented for funding under the provisions of the first section of this act, shall from and after the 1st day of April, 1864, east of the Mississippi river, and the 1st day of July, 1864, west of the Missis-ippi river, cease to be receivable in the payment of public dues, and said notes, if not so presented at that time, shall, in addition to the tax of thirty-three and one-third cents imposed in the 4th section of this act, be subject to a tax of *ten per cent. per month* until so presented, which taxes shall attach to said notes wherever circulated, and shall be deducted from the face of said notes whenever presented for payment or for funding, and said notes shall not be exchangeable for the new issue of treasury notes provided for in this act.

4. That on all said Treasury notes not funded or used in payment of taxes at the dates and places prescribed in the 1st section of this act there shall be levied at said dates and places a tax of thirty-three and one-third cents for every dollar promised on the face of said notes. Said tax shall attach to said notes wherever circulated, and shall be collected by deducting the same at the Treasury, its depositories, and by the tax collectors and by all government officers receiving the same, whenever presented for payment, or for funding, or in payment of government dues, or for postage, or in exchange for new notes as hereinafter provided; and said Treasury notes shall be fundable in bonds as provided in the first section of this act until the 1st day of January, 1865, at the rate of sixty-six and two-third cents on the dollar.

And it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury at any time between the 1st April east, and the 1st July, 1864, west of the Mississippi river, and the 1st July 1864, west of the Mississippi river, and the 1st January, 1865, to substitute and exchange new Treasury notes for the same, at the rate of sixty-six and two-third cents on the dollar, provided that notes of the denomination of one hundred dollars shall not be entitled to the privilege of said exchange; *provided further*, that the right to fund any of said Treasury notes after 1st day January, 1865, is hereby taken away; *and provided further*, that upon all such Treasury notes which may remain outstanding on the 1st January, 1865, and which may not be exchanged for new Treasury notes as herein provided, a tax of *one hundred per cent.* is hereby imposed.

5. That after the first day of April next all authority heretofore given to the Secretary of the Treasury to issue Treasury notes shall be and is hereby revoked; *provided*, the Secretary of the Treasury may after that time issue new Treasury notes, in such forms as he may prescribe, payable two years after the ratification of a treaty of peace with the United States, said new issues to be receivable in payment of all public dues except export and import duties, and to be issued in exchange for old notes, at the rate of two dollars of the new for three dollars of the old issues, whether said old notes be surrendered for exchange by the holders thereof, or be received into the Treasury under the provisions of this act; and the holders of the new notes or of the old notes, except those of the denomination of one hundred dollars, after they are reduced to sixty-six and two-third cents on the dollar, by the tax aforesaid, may convert the same into call certificates, bearing interest at the rate of four per cent. per annum, and payable two years after the ratification of a treaty of peace with the United States, whether converted into new notes or not.

6. That to pay the expenses of the Government not otherwise provided for, the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized to issue six per cent bonds, to an amount not exceeding five hundred millions of dollars, the principal and interest whereof shall be free from taxation, and for the payment of the interest thereon the entire net receipts of any export duty hereafter laid on the value of all cotton, tobacco, and naval stores, which shall be exported from the Confederate States, and the net proceeds of the import duties now laid, or so much thereof as may be necessary to pay annually the interest, are hereby specially pledged, provided that the duties now laid, upon imports and hereby pledged shall hereafter be paid in specie, or in sterling exchange, or in the coupons of said bonds.

7. That the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized, from time to time, as the wants of the Treasury may require it, to sell or hypothecate for Treasury notes said bonds or any part thereof, upon the best terms he can, so as to meet appropriations by Congress, and at the same time reduce and restrict the amount of the circulation in Treasury notes within reasonable and safe limits.

8. The bonds authorized by the 6th section of this act may be either registered as coupon bonds, as the parties taking them may elect, and they may be exchanged for each other under such regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe. They shall be for one hundred dollars, or some multiple of one hundred dollars, and shall, together with the coupons thereto attached, be in such form and of such authentication as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe. The interest shall be payable half yearly on the 1st January and July in each year—the principal shall be payable not less than thirty years from their date.

9. All call certificates shall be fundable, and shall be taxed in all respects as is provided for the Treasury notes, into which they are convertible. If not converted before the time fixed for taxing the Treasury notes, such certificates shall, from that time, bear interest upon only sixty-six and two third cents for every dollar promised upon their face, and shall be redeemable only in new Treasury notes at that rate, but after the passage of this act no call certificates shall be issued until the 1st day of April, 1865.

10. That if any bank of deposit shall give its depositors the bonds authorized by the 1st section of this act in exchange for their deposits, and specify the same on the bonds by some distinctive mark or token, to be agreed upon with the Secretary of the Treasury, then the said depositor shall be entitled to receive the amount of said bonds in Treasury notes bearing no interest and outstanding at the passage of this act, *provided*, the said bonds are presented before the privilege of funding, said notes at par shall cease, as herein prescribed.

11. That all treasury notes heretofore issued of the denomination of five dollars shall continue to be receivable in payment of public dues, as provided by law, and fundable at par under the provisions of this act, until the 1st of July, 1864 east, and until the 1st October, 1864, west of the Mississippi, but after that time they shall be subject to a tax of thirty-three and one-third cents on every dollar promised on the face thereof, said tax to attach to said notes wherever circulated, and said notes to be fundable and exchangeable for new treasury notes, as herein provided, subject to the deduction of said tax.

12 That any State holding treasury notes, received before the times herein fixed for taxing said notes, shall be allowed until the 1st day of January, 1865, to fund the same in six per cent bonds of the Confederate States, payable twenty years after date, and the interest payable semi-annually. But all treasury notes received by any State after the time fixed for taxing the same, as aforesaid, shall be held to have been received diminished by the amount of said tax. The discrimination between the notes subject to the tax and those not to subject shall be left to the good faith of each State, and the certificate of the Governor thereof shall in each case be conclusive.

13. That treasury notes heretofore issued, bearing interest at the rate of seven dollars and thirty cents on the hundred dollars per annum, shall no longer be received in payments of public dues, but shall be deemed and considered bonds of the Confederate States, payable two years after a ratification of a treaty of peace with the United States, bearing the rate of interest specified on their face, payable on the 1st January in each and every year.

14. That the Secretary of the Treasury be and he is hereby authorized, in case the exigencies of the Government should require it, to pay the demand of any public creditor whose debt may be contracted after the passage of this act, willing to receive the same, in a certificate of indebtedness to be issued by said Secretary in such form as he may deem proper, payable two years after a ratification of a treaty of peace with the United States, bearing interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually, and transferable only by special endorsement under regulations to be prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury, and said certificates shall be exempt from taxation in principal and interest.

15. The Secretary of the Treasury is authorized to increase the number of depositories so as to meet the requirements of this act, and with that view to employ such of the banks of the several States as he may deem expedient.

16. The Secretary of the Treasury shall forthwith advertise this act in such newspapers published in the several States and by such other means as shall secure immediate publicity, and the Secretary of War and the Secretary of the Navy shall each cause it to be published in general orders for the information of the army and navy.

17. The 42d section of the act for the assessment and collection of taxes approved May 1st, 1863, is hereby repealed.

[The 42d section of said act reads as follows:

"That the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe regulations to enable any tax payer to pay into the Treasury, in advance, such sum as he may choose on account of taxes to accrue against him, and to obtain therefor a certificate bearing interest at the rate of five per cent a year until his taxes are payable, but such certificate shall not be transferrable."]

18 The Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized and required upon the application of the holder of any call certificate—which by the 1st section of the act "to provide for the funding and further issue of Treasury notes" approved March 23d, 1863, was required to be "thereafter deemed to be a bond"—to issue to such holder a bond therefor upon the terms provided by said act

---

THE TAX BILL.

AN ACT TO LAY ADDITIONAL TAXES FOR THE COMMON DEFENCE AND SUPPORT OF THE GOVERNMENT.

SEC. 1 *The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact:* That in addition to the taxes levied by the "act to lay taxes for the common defence and to carry on the Government of the Confederate States," approved 24th of April, 1863, there shall be levied from the passage of this act, on the subjects of taxation hereafter mentioned, and collected from every person, co-partnership, association or corporation, liable therefor, taxes as follows, to wit:

I. Upon the value of property, real, personal and mixed, of every kind and description, not hereinafter exempted, or taxed at a different rate, five per cent. *Provided*, That from this tax on the value of property employed in agriculture, shall be deducted the value of the tax in kind delivered therefrom, as assessed under the law imposing it, and delivered to the Government. *Provided*, That no credit shall be allowed beyond five per cent.

II. On the value of gold and silver wares and plate, jewels, jewelry, and watches, ten per cent.

III. The value of property taxed under this section shall be assessed on the basis of the market value of the same, or similar property in the neighborhood where assessed in the year 1860, except in cases where land, slaves, cotton or tobacco have been purchased since the 1st day of January, 1862, in which case the said land, slaves, cotton and tobacco so purchased, shall be assessed at the price actually paid for the same by the owner.

Sec. 2. On the value of all shares or interests held in any bank, banking company or association, canal, navigation, importing, exporting, insurance, manufacturing, telegraph, express, railroad and dry dock companies and all other joint stock companies of every kind, whether incorporated or not, five per cent.

The value of property taxed under this section shall be assessed upon the basis of the market value of such property in the neighborhood where assessed, in such currency as may be in general use there, in the purchase and sale of such property, at the time of assessment.

Sec. 3. Upon the amount of all gold and silver coin, gold dust, gold or silver bullion, whether held by the banks or other corporations or individuals, five per cent; and upon all moneys held abroad, or upon the amount of all bills of exchange, drawn therefor on foreign countries, a tax of five per cent; such tax upon money abroad to be assessed and collected according to the value thereof at the place where the tax is paid.

II. Upon the amount of all solvent credits, and of all bank bills, and all other papers issued as currency, exclusive of non-interest bearing Confederate Treasury notes, and not employed in a registered business, the income derived from which is taxed five per cent.

Sec. 4. Upon profits made in trade and business, as follows:

I. On all profits made by buying and selling spirituous liquors, flour, wheat, corn, rice, sugar, molasses or syrup, salt, bacon, pork, hogs, beef or beef cattle, sheep, oats, hay, fodder, raw hides, leather, horses, mules, boots, shoes, cotton yarns, wool, woollen cotton or mixed cloths, hats, wagons, harness, coal, iron, steel or nails, at any time between the first of January, 1863, and the first of January, 1865, ten per cent in addition to the tax on such profits as income under the "act to lay taxes for the common defence, and carry on the Government of the Confederate States," approved April 24th, 1863.

II. On all profits made by buying and selling money, gold, silver, foreign exchange, stocks, notes, debts, credits, or obligations of any kind, and any merchandise, property or effects of any kind, not enumerated in the preceding paragraph, between the times named therein, ten per cent. in addition to the tax on such profits as income, under the act aforesaid.

III. On the amount of profits exceeding twenty-five per cent., made during either of the years 1863 and 1864, by any bank or banking company, insurance, canal, navigation, importing and exporting, telegraph, express, railroad, manufacturing, dry dock or other joint stock company of any description, whether incorporated or not, twenty-five per cent. on such excess.

Sec. 5. The following exemptions from taxation under this act shall be allowed, to wit:

I. Property of each head of a family to the value of five hundred dollars; and for each minor child of the family to the further value of one hundred dollars; and for each son actually engaged in the army or navy, or who has died or been killed in the military or naval service, and who was a member of the family when he entered the service, to the further value of five hundred dollars.

II. Property of the widow of any officer, soldier, sailor or marine, who may have died or been killed in the military or naval service, or where there is no widow, then of the family, being minor children, to the value of one thousand dollars.

III. Property of every officer, soldier, sailor or marine, actually engaged in the military or naval service, or of such as have been disabled in such service, to the value of one thousand dollars, provided that, the above exemptions shall not apply to any person whose property, exclusive of household furniture, shall be assessed at a value exceeding one thousand dollars.

IV. That where property has been injured or destroyed by the enemy, or the owner thereof has been temporarily deprived of the use or occupancy thereof, or of the means of cultivating the same, by reason of the presence or proximity of the enemy, the assessment on such property may be reduced, in proportion to the damage sustained by the owner, or the tax assessed thereon may be reduced in the same ratio by the district collector, on satisfactory evidence submitted to him by the owner or assessor.

Sec. 6. That the taxes on property laid for the year 1864 shall be assessed as on the day of the passage of this act, and be due and collected on the first day of June next, or as soon after as practicable, allowing an extension of nine days west of the Mississippi river.

That additional taxes on incomes or profits for the year 1863, levied by this act, shall be assessed and collected forthwith; and the taxes on incomes or profits for the year 1864 shall be assessed and collected according to the provisions of the tax and assessment acts of 1863.

Sec. 7. So much of the tax act of the 24th day of April, 1863, as levies a tax on incomes derived from property or effects on the amount or value of which a tax is levied by this act, and also the first section of said act, are suspended for the year 1864, and no estimated rent, hire, or interest on property or credits herein taxed *ad valorem*, shall be assessed or taxed as incomes, under the tax act of 1863.

Sec. 8. That the tax imposed by this act on bonds of the Confederate States hereafter issued, shall in no case exceed the interest on the same, and such bonds when held by or for minors or lunatics shall be exempt from the tax in all cases where the interest on the same shall not exceed one thousand dollars.

THE MILITARY BILL.

A BILL TO ORGANIZE FORCES TO SERVE DURING THE WAR.

Section 1st provides that all white men residents of the Confederate States between the ages of 17 and 50 shall be in the service of the Confederate State during the war.

Section 2 provides that all between the ages of 18 and 45 now in the service shall be retained during the present war in the same organization in which they were serving at the passage of this act, unless they are regularly discharged or transferred. Companies from one State, who were put into organizations from another state, shall be transferred, provided they expressed their dissent at the time they were placed in said organizations. Individual soldiers are allowed the same privilege.

Section 3 provides that at the expiration of every six months from the 1st of April next, a bounty of one hundred dollars, in a six *per cent* Government bond, shall be paid